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(54) Title: 67 HUMAN SECRETED PROTEINS			
(57) Abstract			
<p>The present invention relates to novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human secreted proteins.</p>			

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67 Human Secreted Proteins

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to newly identified polynucleotides and the polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides, uses of such polynucleotides and polypeptides, and their production.

Background of the Invention

Unlike bacterium, which exist as a single compartment surrounded by a membrane, human cells and other eucaryotes are subdivided by membranes into many functionally distinct compartments. Each membrane-bounded compartment, or organelle, contains different proteins essential for the function of the organelle. The cell uses "sorting signals," which are amino acid motifs located within the protein, to target proteins to particular cellular organelles.

One type of sorting signal, called a signal sequence, a signal peptide, or a leader sequence, directs a class of proteins to an organelle called the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). The ER separates the membrane-bounded proteins from all other types of proteins. Once localized to the ER, both groups of proteins can be further directed to another organelle called the Golgi apparatus. Here, the Golgi distributes the proteins to vesicles, including secretory vesicles, the cell membrane, lysosomes, and the other organelles.

Proteins targeted to the ER by a signal sequence can be released into the extracellular space as a secreted protein. For example, vesicles containing secreted proteins can fuse with the cell membrane and release their contents into the extracellular space - a process called exocytosis. Exocytosis can occur constitutively or after receipt of a triggering signal. In the latter case, the proteins are stored in secretory vesicles (or secretory granules) until exocytosis is triggered. Similarly, proteins residing on the cell membrane can also be secreted into the extracellular space by proteolytic cleavage of a "linker" holding the protein to the membrane.

Despite the great progress made in recent years, only a small number of genes encoding human secreted proteins have been identified. These secreted proteins

include the commercially valuable human insulin, interferon, Factor VIII, human growth hormone, tissue plasminogen activator, and erythropoietin. Thus, in light of the pervasive role of secreted proteins in human physiology, a need exists for identifying and characterizing novel human secreted proteins and the genes that encode them. This knowledge will allow one to detect, to treat, and to prevent medical disorders by using secreted proteins or the genes that encode them.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to novel polynucleotides and the encoded polypeptides. Moreover, the present invention relates to vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing the polypeptides and polynucleotides. Also provided are diagnostic methods for detecting disorders related to the polypeptides, and therapeutic methods for treating such disorders. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying binding partners of the polypeptides.

Detailed Description

Definitions

The following definitions are provided to facilitate understanding of certain terms used throughout this specification.

In the present invention, "isolated" refers to material removed from its original environment (e.g., the natural environment if it is naturally occurring), and thus is altered "by the hand of man" from its natural state. For example, an isolated polynucleotide could be part of a vector or a composition of matter, or could be contained within a cell, and still be "isolated" because that vector, composition of matter, or particular cell is not the original environment of the polynucleotide.

In the present invention, a "secreted" protein refers to those proteins capable of being directed to the ER, secretory vesicles, or the extracellular space as a result of a signal sequence, as well as those proteins released into the extracellular space without necessarily containing a signal sequence. If the secreted protein is released into the

extracellular space, the secreted protein can undergo extracellular processing to produce a "mature" protein. Release into the extracellular space can occur by many mechanisms, including exocytosis and proteolytic cleavage.

In specific embodiments, the polynucleotides of the invention are less than 300 kb, 200 kb, 100 kb, 50 kb, 15 kb, 10 kb, or 7.5 kb in length. In a further embodiment, polynucleotides of the invention comprise at least 15 contiguous nucleotides of the coding sequence, but do not comprise all or a portion of any intron. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid comprising the coding sequence does not contain coding sequences of a genomic flanking gene (i.e., 5' or 3' to the gene in the genome).

As used herein, a "polynucleotide" refers to a molecule having a nucleic acid sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:X or the cDNA contained within the clone deposited with the ATCC. For example, the polynucleotide can contain the nucleotide sequence of the full length cDNA sequence, including the 5' and 3' untranslated sequences, the coding region, with or without the signal sequence, the secreted protein coding region, as well as fragments, epitopes, domains, and variants of the nucleic acid sequence. Moreover, as used herein, a "polypeptide" refers to a molecule having the translated amino acid sequence generated from the polynucleotide as broadly defined.

In the present invention, the full length sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:X was often generated by overlapping sequences contained in multiple clones (contig analysis). A representative clone containing all or most of the sequence for SEQ ID NO:X was deposited with the American Type Culture Collection ("ATCC"). As shown in Table 1, each clone is identified by a cDNA Clone ID (Identifier) and the ATCC Deposit Number. The ATCC is located at 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209, USA. The ATCC deposit was made pursuant to the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the international recognition of the deposit of microorganisms for purposes of patent procedure.

A "polynucleotide" of the present invention also includes those polynucleotides capable of hybridizing, under stringent hybridization conditions, to

sequences contained in SEQ ID NO:X, the complement thereof, or the cDNA within the clone deposited with the ATCC. "Stringent hybridization conditions" refers to an overnight incubation at 42° C in a solution comprising 50% formamide, 5x SSC (750 mM NaCl, 75 mM sodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.6), 5x Denhardt's solution, 10% dextran sulfate, and 20 µg/ml denatured, sheared salmon sperm DNA, followed by washing the filters in 0.1x SSC at about 65°C.

Also contemplated are nucleic acid molecules that hybridize to the polynucleotides of the present invention at lower stringency hybridization conditions. Changes in the stringency of hybridization and signal detection are primarily accomplished through the manipulation of formamide concentration (lower percentages of formamide result in lowered stringency); salt conditions, or temperature. For example, lower stringency conditions include an overnight incubation at 37°C in a solution comprising 6X SSPE (20X SSPE = 3M NaCl; 0.2M NaH₂PO₄; 0.02M EDTA, pH 7.4), 0.5% SDS, 30% formamide, 100 ug/ml salmon sperm blocking DNA; followed by washes at 50°C with 1XSSPE, 0.1% SDS. In addition, to achieve even lower stringency, washes performed following stringent hybridization can be done at higher salt concentrations (e.g. 5X SSC).

Note that variations in the above conditions may be accomplished through the inclusion and/or substitution of alternate blocking reagents used to suppress background in hybridization experiments. Typical blocking reagents include Denhardt's reagent, BLOTTO, heparin, denatured salmon sperm DNA, and commercially available proprietary formulations. The inclusion of specific blocking reagents may require modification of the hybridization conditions described above, due to problems with compatibility.

Of course, a polynucleotide which hybridizes only to polyA⁺ sequences (such as any 3' terminal polyA⁺ tract of a cDNA shown in the sequence listing), or to a complementary stretch of T (or U) residues, would not be included in the definition of "polynucleotide," since such a polynucleotide would hybridize to any nucleic acid molecule containing a poly (A) stretch or the complement thereof (e.g., practically any double-stranded cDNA clone).

The polynucleotide of the present invention can be composed of any polyribonucleotide or polydeoxribonucleotide, which may be unmodified RNA or DNA or modified RNA or DNA. For example, polynucleotides can be composed of single- and double-stranded DNA, DNA that is a mixture of single- and double-stranded regions, single- and double-stranded RNA, and RNA that is mixture of single- and double-stranded regions, hybrid molecules comprising DNA and RNA that may be single-stranded or, more typically, double-stranded or a mixture of single- and double-stranded regions. In addition, the polynucleotide can be composed of triple-stranded regions comprising RNA or DNA or both RNA and DNA. A polynucleotide may also contain one or more modified bases or DNA or RNA backbones modified for stability or for other reasons. "Modified" bases include, for example, tritylated bases and unusual bases such as inosine. A variety of modifications can be made to DNA and RNA; thus, "polynucleotide" embraces chemically, enzymatically, or metabolically modified forms.

The polypeptide of the present invention can be composed of amino acids joined to each other by peptide bonds or modified peptide bonds, i.e., peptide isosteres, and may contain amino acids other than the 20 gene-encoded amino acids. The polypeptides may be modified by either natural processes, such as posttranslational processing, or by chemical modification techniques which are well known in the art. Such modifications are well described in basic texts and in more detailed monographs, as well as in a voluminous research literature. Modifications can occur anywhere in a polypeptide, including the peptide backbone, the amino acid side-chains and the amino or carboxyl termini. It will be appreciated that the same type of modification may be present in the same or varying degrees at several sites in a given polypeptide. Also, a given polypeptide may contain many types of modifications. Polypeptides may be branched, for example, as a result of ubiquitination, and they may be cyclic, with or without branching. Cyclic, branched, and branched cyclic polypeptides may result from posttranslation natural processes or may be made by synthetic methods. Modifications include acetylation, acylation, ADP-ribosylation, amidation, covalent attachment of flavin, covalent attachment of a

heme moiety, covalent attachment of a nucleotide or nucleotide derivative, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, covalent attachment of phosphatidylinositol, cross-linking, cyclization, disulfide bond formation, demethylation, formation of covalent cross-links, formation of cysteine, formation of pyroglutamate, formylation, gamma-carboxylation, glycosylation, GPI anchor formation, hydroxylation, iodination, methylation, myristoylation, oxidation, pegylation, proteolytic processing, phosphorylation, prenylation, racemization, selenoylation, sulfation, transfer-RNA mediated addition of amino acids to proteins such as arginylation, and ubiquitination. (See, for instance, PROTEINS - STRUCTURE AND MOLECULAR PROPERTIES, 2nd Ed., T. E. Creighton, W. H. Freeman and Company, New York (1993); POSTTRANSLATIONAL COVALENT MODIFICATION OF PROTEINS, B. C. Johnson, Ed., Academic Press, New York, pgs. 1-12 (1983); Seifter et al., Meth Enzymol 182:626-646 (1990); Rattan et al., Ann NY Acad Sci 663:48-62 (1992).)

"SEQ ID NO:X" refers to a polynucleotide sequence while "SEQ ID NO:Y" refers to a polypeptide sequence, both sequences identified by an integer specified in Table 1.

"A polypeptide having biological activity" refers to polypeptides exhibiting activity similar, but not necessarily identical to, an activity of a polypeptide of the present invention, including mature forms, as measured in a particular biological assay, with or without dose dependency. In the case where dose dependency does exist, it need not be identical to that of the polypeptide, but rather substantially similar to the dose-dependence in a given activity as compared to the polypeptide of the present invention (i.e., the candidate polypeptide will exhibit greater activity or not more than about 25-fold less and, preferably, not more than about tenfold less activity, and most preferably, not more than about three-fold less activity relative to the polypeptide of the present invention.)

Polynucleotides and Polypeptides of the Invention

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 1

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on the X chromosome. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for the X chromosome. When tested against U937 Myeloid cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS assay. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates myeloid cells, or more generally, immune or hematopoietic cells, in addition to other cells or cell-types, through the JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway. The gamma activating sequence (GAS) is a promoter element found upstream of many genes which are involved in the JAK-STAT pathway. The JAK-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the JAK-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: GSFLGSTNRDRESLAFQFCAG (SEQ ID NO:147). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in larynx carcinoma II, T-cell lymphoma, thymus, and to a lesser extent in a broad range of cancerous tissues .

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancers, uncontrolled cell growth and/or differentiation. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder,

relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in a number of immune and cancerous tissues, in conjunction with the biological activity data, indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of various cancers, particularly those arising within immune tissues, as well as cancers of other tissues where expression has been observed. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:11 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1065 of SEQ ID NO:11, b is an integer of 15 to 1079, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:11, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 2

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with the conserved golgi complexed alpha-mannosidase gene family members (from mouse, rabbit, C.elegans and yeast), which are thought to be important in catalyzing the hydrolysis of terminal, D-mannose residues of mannosides (particularly in glycoproteins). Thus, based on the sequence similarity, the translation product of this clone is expected to share biological activities with glycoprotein synthases, and more

generally, glycoproteins. Such activities are known in the art and described elsewhere herein. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 20. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 20. When tested against U937 Myeloid cell lines and Jurkat T-cell cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene
5 activated the GAS assay. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates both myeloid cells and T-cells, or more generally, other immune or hematopoietic cells, in addition to other cells or cell-types, through the JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway.

The gamma activating sequence (GAS) is a promoter element found
10 upstream of many genes which are involved in the JAK-STAT pathway. The JAK-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the JAK-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells.

15 This gene is expressed primarily in stomach and colon cancer, kidney, and cerebellum tissue, and to a lesser extent in whole brain tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
20 not limited to, mannosidosis and cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or
25 cell types (e.g., nervous, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 80 as residues: Pro-23 to His-34, Thr-64 to Trp-71.

The tissue distribution in nervous system tissues such as brain and cerebellum tissue, and the homology to alpha-mannosidase, indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of mannosidosis, which is associated with mental retardation, Kyphosis and vacuolated lymphocytes, with the accumulation of mannose in tissue, and with autosomal recessive inheritance. Furthermore, the tissue distribution in stomach and colon cancerous tissues indicates that the translation product of this gene is useful in the detection and/or treatment of colon and stomach cancer, as well as cancers of other tissues where expression has been observed. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy target for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:12 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1918 of SEQ ID NO:12, b is an integer of 15 to 1932, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:12, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 3

When tested against U937 Myeloid cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS assay. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates myeloid cells, or more generally, immune or hematopoietic cells, in addition to other cells or cell-types, through the JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway. The gamma activating sequence (GAS) is a promoter element found upstream of many genes which are involved in the JAK-STAT pathway. The JAK-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the JAK-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells.

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal liver/spleen and other hematopoietic tissues, and to a lesser extent in endothelial cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hematopoietic disorders; immune dysfunction; autoimmunity; impaired immunity; aberrant angiogenesis. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and circulatory systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, circulatory, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, amniotic fluid, bile, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 81 as residues: Glu-57 to Cys-64, Pro-66 to Val-73, Thr-76 to Leu-82.

The tissue distribution in immune tissues and endothelial tissues, in conjunction with the biological activity data, indicates that polynucleotides and

polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of human disorders. Elevated expression of this gene product in hematopoietic tissues and endothelial cells indicates possible roles in both of these tissues and systems. In particular, elevated expression in sites of active hematopoiesis such as fetal liver and spleen suggest that this gene product may play critical roles in the proliferation, differentiation, and/or survival of several hematopoietic lineages, including hematopoietic stem cells.

Expression in the vasculature indicates possible roles in vascular development, particularly angiogenesis. Thus, this gene product could be useful in manipulating the numbers of hematopoietic stem cells; in increasing specific blood cell lineages; in the regulation of angiogenesis; and in the coordination of immune responses. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:13 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1813 of SEQ ID NO:13, b is an integer of 15 to 1827, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:13, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 4

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: HEVEEKFN SPLMQTEGDIQ (SEQ ID NO:148).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in neutrophils.

5 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neutropenia, leukemia and other blood-related and immune disorders and diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are
10 useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph,
15 serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.
20 82 as residues: Arg-42 to Leu-47.

The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of blood-related diseases such as leukemia and neutropenia. Furthermore, this gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen
25 presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders

including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis.

In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Expression of this gene product in neutrophils also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:14 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 682 of SEQ ID NO:14, b is an integer of 15 to 696, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:14, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 5

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

INFSEMTLQELVHKAASCYMDRVAVCFDECNNQLPVYYTYKTVVNAASELS
NLLLLHCDFQGIREIGLYCQPGIDLPSWILGILQVPAAYVPIEPDSPPSLSTHFM
KKCNLKYILVEKKQINKFKSFHETLLNYDTFTVEHNDLVLFRLHWKNTEVNL
MLNDGKEKYEKEKISISSEHVNEEKAEHMDLRXKHCLAYVLHTSGTTGIP
KIVRX

PHKCIVPNIQHFRVLFDITQEDVLFLXSPLTFDPSVVEIFLALSSGASLLIVPTSV
KLLPSKLASVLFSHHRVTVLQATPTLLRRFGSQLIKSTVLSATTSLRVLALGGE
AFPSLTVLRSWRGEGNKTQIFNVYGITEVSSWATIXRIPEKTLNSTLKCELPXQ
LGFPLLGTVVEVRDTNGFTIQEGSGQVFLGCFIFVDWEFFFQEK (SEQ ID
5 NO:149), INFSEMTLQELVHKAASCYMDRVAVCFDECNNQLPVYYTYKTVV
(SEQ ID NO:150),
NAASELSNFLLLHCDFQGIREIGLYCQPGIDLPSWILGILQVPAAYV (SEQ ID
NO:151), PIEPDSPPSLSTHFMKKCNLKYILVEKKQINKFKSFHETLL NYDTF
(SEQ ID NO:152), TVEHNDLVLFRLHWKNTEVNLMLNDGKEKEYEKE
10 KIKSISSEHVNEEK (SEQ ID NO:153), AEEHMDLRXKHCLAYVLHTSGTTGIPK
IVRXPBKIVPNIQHFRVL (SEQ ID NO:154), FDITQEDVLFLXSPLTFDPSVVE
IFLALSSGASLLIVPTSVKLLPSKL (SEQ ID NO:155), ASVLFSHHRVTVLQATP
TLLRRFGSQLIKSTVLSATTSLRVLALGG (SEQ ID NO:156), EAFPSLTVLRSW
RGEGNKTQIFNVYGITEVSSWATIXRIPEKTLNST (SEQ ID NO:157), and/or
15 LKCELPXQLGFPLLGTVVEVRDTNGFTIQEGSGQVFLGCFIFVDWEFFFQEK
(SEQ ID NO:158). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also
encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in T cells, most notably helper T cells, as
well as in fetal liver/spleen.

20 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, T cell lymphoma, impaired immune function; autoimmunity;
hematopoietic disorders; impaired immune surveillance; inflammation. Similarly,
25 polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For
a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system,
expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely
detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous
30 and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, amniotic

fluid, bile, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

5 The tissue distribution in T-cells and fetal liver/spleen tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of disorders of the immune system. Elevated levels of expression of this gene product in T cell lineages indicates that it may play an active role in normal T cell function and in the regulation of the immune response. For
10 example, this gene product may be involved in T cell activation, in the activation or control of differentiation of other hematopoietic cell lineages, in antigen recognition, or in T cell proliferation.

 Similarly, expression of this gene product in active sites of hematopoiesis, such as fetal liver and spleen likewise suggest a role in the control of
15 proliferation, differentiation, and survival of hematopoietic cell lineages, including the hematopoietic stem cell. Therefore, this gene product may have clinical utility in the control of hematopoietic cell lineages; in stem cell self renewal; in stem cell expansion and mobilization; in the treatment of immune dysfunction; in the correction of autoimmunity; in immune modulation; and in the control of inflammation. Protein,
20 as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:15 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of
25 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1670 of SEQ ID NO:15, b
30 is an integer of 15 to 1684, where both a and b correspond to the positions of

nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:15, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 6

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with the mouse 19.5 protein, which is thought to be important in the development of T-cells (See for example: WO9116430). The 19.5 protein, or "Lov" protein, is thought to be useful for
10 the regulation of T-cell development and tumorigenic phenotypes, and to block T-cell activation in autoimmune diseases. The 19.5 gene encoding this protein is also referred to as "Lov" (Lymphoid and Ovarian Cellular expression). It is inducible in SL 12.4 cells after co-cultivation on thymic epithelial monolayers. The Lov gene has been mapped to murine chromosome 16. The Lov gene product is developmentally
15 regulated and plays a role in T cell development. The protein (32.981 kD) has four highly hydrophobic, potential transmembrane spanning regions. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: EAKAQFWLLHSYLFCHSSNVPDLLRPRMTNDSEGKMGFKHPKI (SEQ ID NO:159). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also
20 encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in healing groin wound, as well as vascular tissue and smooth muscle tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
25 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, infection, muscle repair, HIV, leukemia, vascular disorders or cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the
30 vascular and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower

levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., vascular, reproductive, muscular, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 84 as residues: Cys-31 to Arg-36, Asp-81 to His-86, Asn-264 to Met-275.

The tissue distribution in healing groin wound, combined with the homology to mouse 19.5 protein indicate that the protein product of this gene is expected to share some activities with the 19.5 protein, and be useful for the treatment or diagnosis of diseases, particularly those related to the activation of T-cells, for example, which occurs frequently at the site of an infection or wound.

Furthermore, the tissue distribution in smooth muscle tissue indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of conditions and pathologies of the cardiovascular system, such as heart disease, restenosis, atherosclerosis, stroke, angina, thrombosis, and wound healing. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:16 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1509 of SEQ ID NO:16, b is an integer of 15 to 1523, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:16, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 7

5 This gene is expressed primarily in lung and placenta.

 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, respiratory or vascular disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and
10 antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the adult and fetal respiratory systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., pulmonary, vascular,
15 endothelial, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, pulmonary surfactant or sputum, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

20 The tissue distribution in placenta and lung tissues indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of certain respiratory disorders. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection and treatment of disorders associated with developing
25 lungs, particularly in premature infants where the lungs are the last tissues to develop. The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and intervention of lung tumors, since the gene may be involved in the regulation of cell division, particularly since it is expressed in fetal tissue.

Alternatively, the expression in placenta suggests the protein is useful in the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of vascular conditions, which include, but are not limited to, microvascular disease, vascular leak syndrome, aneurysm, stroke, atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, or embolism. Protein, as well as, antibodies
5 directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:17 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of
10 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 587 of SEQ ID NO:17, b
15 is an integer of 15 to 601, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:17, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 8

20

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 2. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 2.

This gene is expressed primarily in frontal cortex, amygdala, hypothalamus,
25 and early stage human brain, and to a lesser extent in adrenal gland tumor.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurodegenerative disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies
30 directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for

differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, amniotic fluid, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in a wide variety of brain-specific tissues indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of neurodegenerative disorders. Furthermore, the tissue distribution in brain tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, or sexually-linked disorders.

Elevated expression of this gene product within the frontal cortex of the brain indicates that it may be involved in neuronal survival; synapse formation; conductance; neural differentiation, etc. Such involvement may impact many processes, such as learning and cognition. It may also be useful in the treatment of such neurodegenerative disorders as schizophrenia; ALS; or Alzheimer's. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:18 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of

the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2595 of SEQ ID NO:18, b is an integer of 15 to 2609, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:18, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 9

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: GTSGDGAKMISGHLLQEPTGSPVVSEEPLDLLPTLDRQE (SEQ ID NO:160). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a human KIAA0668 protein (See Genbank Accession No. AB014568).

This gene is expressed primarily in osteoarthritis, and to a lesser extent in testes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, skeletal, endocrine, and/or reproductive disorders, particularly osteoarthritis and infertility. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the skeletal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., skeletal, reproductive, endocrine, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or

bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, seminal fluid, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

- 5 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 87 as residues: Leu-67 to Glu-73, Arg-83 to Gln-92, Leu-124 to Tyr-134, Gln-146 to Thr-157.

- The tissue distribution in osteoarthritic tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or
- 10 treatment of osteoarthritis. In addition, the expression of this gene product suggests this protein may play a role in the detection and treatment of disorders and conditions affecting the skeletal system, in particular osteoporosis as well as disorders afflicting connective tissues (e.g., trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation), such as in the diagnosis or treatment of various autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid
- 15 arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias (ie. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial arthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). In addition, expression of this gene product in the testis may implicate this gene product in normal testicular function. In
- 20 addition, this gene product may be useful in the treatment of male infertility, and/or could be used as a male contraceptive. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

- Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly
- 25 available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:19 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention
- 30 are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the

general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1099 of SEQ ID NO:19, b is an integer of 15 to 1113, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:19, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 10

This gene is expressed primarily in brain frontal cortex.

10 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurodegenerative disorders; learning disabilities; brain cancer and/or tumors. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are
15 useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the brain or central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph,
20 serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.
25 88 as residues: Arg-30 to Gly-42, Asp-58 to Ser-63.

The tissue distribution in frontal cortex tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of a variety of neurodegenerative disorders. Expression of this gene product at elevated levels in brain frontal cortex indicates that it may play a role in normal
30 neuronal function or in the support of brain activity. This could be effected in a

number of ways, including neuronal survival; synapse formation; neurotransmission; neural conductance; proper neuronal pathfinding; etc. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

5 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:20 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence
10 would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 933 of SEQ ID NO:20, b is an integer of 15 to 947, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:20, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 11

This gene is expressed primarily in brain frontal cortex.

20 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurodegenerative disorders; learning disabilities; vertigo; brain cancer and/or tumors. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides
25 are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the brain and/or central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph,
30 serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample

taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 89 as residues: Ser-29 to Gly-37, Arg-39 to Pro-45.

The tissue distribution in frontal cortex tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of a variety of neurodegenerative disorders. Expression of this gene product at elevated levels in the brain indicates that it may be involved in the maintenance of normal brain function. For example, it may play a role in a variety of processes including neuronal survival, synapse formation, neurotransmission; axon pathfinding, learning, conductance, etc. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:21 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1671 of SEQ ID NO:21, b is an integer of 15 to 1685, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:21, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 12

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

LTTEEXCMLGSALCPFQGNFTILYGRADEGIQDPYYGLKYIGVGKGGALELH
5 GXKKLSWTFNLNXLHPGGMAEGGYFFERSWGHrgvIVHVIDPKSGTVIHSDR
FDYRSXKESERLVQYLNAVDPGXILSVAVXDXGSRNLDDMARKAMTKLGSK
HFLHLGFRHPWSFLTvkGNPSSSVEDHIEYHGHRGSAAARVFKLFQTEHGEY
XNVSLSSEWVQXVXWTXWFDHDKVSQTKGGEKISDLWKAHPGKICNRPIDIQ
ATTMDGVNLSTEVVYKKXQDYRFACYDRGRACRSYRVRFLCGKVPVRPKLTVT
10 IDTNVNSTILNLEDNVQSWKPGDTLVIASTDYSMYQAEEFQVLPCRSCAPNQVK
VAGKPMYlhIGGRRGRESRVDELTSRRP (SEQ ID NO:161), LTTEEXCMLGSA
LCPFQGNFTILYGRADEGIQDPYYGLKYIG (SEQ ID NO:162), VGKGGALE
LHGXXKKLSWTFNLNXLHPGGMAEGGYFFERSWGH (SEQ ID NO:163), RGVI
VHVIDPKSGTVIHSDRFDYRSXKESERLVQYLNAVDPGXIL (SEQ ID NO:164),
15 SVAVXDXGSRNLDDMARKAMTKLGSKHFLHLGFRHPWSFLT (SEQ ID
NO:165), VKGNPSSSVEDHIEYHGHRGSAAARVFKLFQTEHGEYXNVSLSS
(SEQ ID NO:166), EWVQXVXWTXWFDHDKVSQTKGGEKISDLWKAHPGKI
CNRPID (SEQ ID NO:167), IQATTMDGVNLSTEVVYKKXQDYRFACYDRGRAC
RSYRVRFLC (SEQ ID NO:168), GKPVRPKLTVTIDTNVNSTILNLEDNVQSWK
20 PGDTLVIASTDYSM (SEQ ID NO:169), and/or YQAEEFQVLPCRSCAPNQVK
VAGKPMYlhIGGRRGRESRVDELTSRRP (SEQ ID NO:170). Polynucleotides
encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in endometrial stromal cells and osteoblasts.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
25 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, skeletal, or reproductive disorders, particularly endometrial tumors,
osteoblastoma, and/or arthritis. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these
polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential

identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the skeletal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., skeletal, reproductive, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, amniotic fluid, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 90 as residues: Pro-37 to Asp-53.

The tissue distribution in endometrial tumor tissue and osteoblasts indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for treating and/or diagnosing osteoblastoma and endometrial tumors. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of bone disorders. Elevated levels of expression of this gene product in osteoblastoma indicates that it may play a role in the survival, proliferation, and/or growth of osteoblasts. Therefore, it may be useful in influencing bone mass in such conditions as osteoporosis.

Alternatively, the tissue distribution in endometrial tumor tissue indicates that the translation product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of endometrial tumors, as well as tumors of other tissues where expression has been observed. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for treating female infertility. The protein product is likely involved in preparation of the endometrium of implantation and could be administered either topically or orally. Alternatively, this gene could be transfected in gene-replacement treatments into the cells of the endometrium and the protein products could be produced. Similarly, these treatments could be performed during artificial insemination for the purpose of increasing the likelihood of implantation and development of a healthy embryo. In both cases this gene or its gene

product could be administered at later stages of pregnancy to promote healthy development of the endometrium.

Moreover, the protein is useful in the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of vascular conditions, which include, but are not limited to, microvascular disease, vascular leak syndrome, aneurysm, stroke, atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, or embolism. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:22 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1823 of SEQ ID NO:22, b is an integer of 15 to 1837, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:22, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 13

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: GTRNGWVFFKQLLPQHFDIRYANL (SEQ ID NO:171). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 1. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 1.

This gene is expressed primarily in chronic synovitis, and to a lesser extent in human whole six week old embryo.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, chronic synovitis. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the skeletal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., skeletal, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 91 as residues: Pro-57 to Trp-62.

The tissue distribution in chronic synovitis tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of chronic synovitis. In addition, the expression of this gene product in synovial tissue indicates a role in the detection and treatment of disorders and conditions affecting the skeletal system, in particular osteoporosis as well as disorders afflicting connective tissues (e.g. arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation), such as in the diagnosis or treatment of various autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias (ie. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the

protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:23 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1081 of SEQ ID NO:23, b is an integer of 15 to 1095, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:23, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 14

This gene is expressed primarily in activated T-cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune or hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder,

relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 92 as residues: Pro-32 to Gln-37.

5 The tissue distribution in T-cells indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of immune disorders involving activated T-cells. Furthermore, this gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by
10 boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid
15 arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis.

In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Expression of this gene product in T cells also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function
20 and immune surveillance. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are
25 related to SEQ ID NO:24 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the
30 general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1025 of SEQ ID NO:24, b

is an integer of 15 to 1039, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:24, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 15

This gene is expressed primarily in tissue from a 12 week old human.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
10 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental and congenital defects or conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For
15 a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the fetal systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., developing, embryonic, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, amniotic fluid, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an
20 individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 93 as residues: Tyr-48 to Ala-53.

25 The tissue distribution in embryonic tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of developmental defects. Furthermore, expression within embryonic tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and
30 treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders.

Similarly, embryonic development also involves decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Dysregulation of apoptosis can result in inappropriate suppression of cell death, as occurs in the development of some cancers, or in failure to control the extent of cell death, as is believed to occur in acquired immunodeficiency and certain neurodegenerative disorders, such as spinal muscular atrophy (SMA). Therefore, the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention are useful in treating, detecting, and/or preventing said disorders and conditions, in addition to other types of degenerative conditions. Thus, this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:25 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1062 of SEQ ID NO:25, b is an integer of 15 to 1076, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:25, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 16

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: GEVEAGQGKRRVSLGESTLGPPCRGTPSTLRPAAQQARR (SEQ ID NO:172). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also

encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 9. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 9.

5 This gene is expressed primarily in fetal liver, and to a lesser extent in early infant brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hematopoietic disorders; impaired immune function; autoimmunity; 10 neurodegenerative disorders; learning disabilities and/or developmental abnormalities. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the brain, central nervous system, and/or immune system, expression of this gene at 15 significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., brain, neural, immune, developing, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, amniotic fluid, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in 20 healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 94 as residues: Val-55 to Lys-65.

The tissue distribution in brain and immune tissues indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the 25 diagnosis and/or treatment of a variety of human disorders. Elevated expression of this gene product in fetal liver and infant brain suggest that it may play a role in the normal processes of hematopoiesis and brain function. In particular, expression in an active site of hematopoiesis such as the fetal liver indicates that this gene product may play a key role in the proliferation, differentiation, and survival of hematopoietic cell 30 lineages, including the hematopoietic stem cell.

Likewise, expression in the infant brain indicates that this gene product may play a key role during the active phase of neural development, and may be involved in neuronal survival; axonal pathfinding; synapse formation; neurotransmission; and learning. The gene product may have important therapeutic uses therefore in regulation of immunity; manipulation of hematopoietic cell lineages; immune modulation; treatment of neurodegenerative disorders; and improvement of brain function. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:26 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 846 of SEQ ID NO:26, b is an integer of 15 to 860, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:26, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 17

This gene is expressed primarily in adipose tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, metabolic disorders, particularly obesity. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the metabolic system, expression

of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., metabolic, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard
5 gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 95 as residues: Asp-45 to Ala-50.

The tissue distribution in adipose tissue indicates that polynucleotides and
10 polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment of obesity and other metabolic and endocrine conditions or disorders. Furthermore, the protein product of this gene may show utility in ameliorating conditions which occur secondary to aberrant fatty-acid metabolism (e.g. aberrant myelin sheath development), either directly or indirectly. The protein is useful for the diagnosis,
15 prevention, and/or treatment of various congenital metabolic disorders such as Tay-Sachs disease, phenylketonuria, galactosemia, hyperlipidemias, porphyrias, and Hurler's syndrome. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

20 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:27 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence
25 would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 762 of SEQ ID NO:27, b is an integer of 15 to 776, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:27, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 18

This gene is expressed primarily in bone marrow, and to a lesser extent in
5 activated monocytes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, immune or hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and
10 antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological
probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of
disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression
of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain
tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded
15 tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal
fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder,
relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy
tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in bone marrow and monocytes indicates that
20 polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the
diagnosis and/or treatment of immune system disorders of stem cell origin.
Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides
corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic
related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or
25 leukemia. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow
transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of
neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can
be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy,
immunodeficiency etc.

In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. This is particularly supported by the expression of this gene product in bone marrow, a primary sites of definitive hematopoiesis. Expression of this gene product in monocytes also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:28 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1060 of SEQ ID NO:28, b is an integer of 15 to 1074, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:28, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 19

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 13. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 13.

This gene is expressed primarily in placenta and breast tissue, and to a lesser extent in a variety of hematopoietic cells and tissues, including T cells, T cell lymphoma, and spleen.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, vascular disease; breast cancer; T cell lymphoma; immune dysfunction; 5 autoimmunity; hematopoietic disorders; and/or developmental abnormalities. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the vasculature, circulatory system, and/or immune system, expression of this gene at 10 significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, vascular, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, amniotic fluid, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in 15 healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in immune, breast and placental tissues indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of a variety of pathological conditions. Expression of this gene product at elevated levels in both endothelial cells and hematopoietic cells is 20 consistent with the common ancestry of these two lineages, and indicates roles for the gene product in a variety of processes, including vasculogenesis; angiogenesis; survival, differentiation, and proliferation of blood cell lineages; and normal immune function and immune surveillance. In particular, expression of this gene product in T cell lymphoma indicates that it may play a role in the proliferation of the lymphoid 25 cell lineages, and may be involved in normal antigen recognition and activation of T cells during the immune process.

Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of disorders of the placenta. Specific expression within the placenta indicates that this 30 gene product may play a role in the proper establishment and maintenance of placental

function. Alternately, this gene product may be produced by the placenta and then transported to the embryo, where it may play a crucial role in the development and/or survival of the developing embryo or fetus.

Expression of this gene product in a vascular-rich tissue such as the placenta
5 also indicates that this gene product may be produced more generally in endothelial cells or within the circulation. In such instances, it may play more generalized roles in vascular function, such as in angiogenesis. It may also be produced in the vasculature and have effects on other cells within the circulation, such as hematopoietic cells. It may serve to promote the proliferation, survival, activation, and/or differentiation of
10 hematopoietic cells, as well as other cells throughout the body. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are
15 related to SEQ ID NO:29 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the
20 general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2735 of SEQ ID NO:29, b is an integer of 15 to 2749, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:29, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

25

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 20

This gene is expressed primarily in helper T cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
30 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a

biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune dysfunction; impaired immune responses; autoimmunity; inflammation; allergy; T cell lymphoma, or other immune or hematopoietic disorders and conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides
5 are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph,
10 serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.
15 98 as residues: Ser-50 to Leu-56.

The tissue distribution in helper T-cells indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of a variety of disorders of the immune system. Elevated or specific expression of this gene product in T cells, notably helper T cells, indicates that it may play key roles in
20 the regulation and coordination of immune responses. For example, it may be involved in the regulation of the activation state of T cells, or the activation/differentiation of other key hematopoietic lineages, including neutrophils, B cells, monocytes, and macrophages. Therefore, this gene product may have clinical relevance in the treatment of impaired immunity; in the correction of autoimmunity;
25 in immune modulation; in the treatment of allergy; and in the regulation of inflammation. It may also play a role in influencing differentiation of specific hematopoietic lineages, and may even affect the hematopoietic stem cell. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:30 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 590 of SEQ ID NO:30, b is an integer of 15 to 604, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:30, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 21

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: QSKTPDPVSKKKFPSSQGVVEAESV (SEQ ID NO:173). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune or hematopoietic disorders and conditions, particularly allergy associated illnesses (e.g., rhinosinusitis to allogeneic from transplantation), acute inflammatory response, HIV, and ulcers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hemo-lymphoid and/or immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial

fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.

5 99 as residues: Cys-27 to Trp-42, Ser-76 to Ser-82.

The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment or diagnosis of tissue/bone rejection from transplantation, allergic responses to external stimuli and other immune system-related conditions. Furthermore, this gene product may be
10 involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.
15 Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or
20 proliferation of various cell types. Expression of this gene product in neutrophils also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly
25 available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:31 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention
30 are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the

general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 734 of SEQ ID NO:31, b is an integer of 15 to 748, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:31, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 22

This gene is expressed primarily, if not exclusively, in T-Cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
10 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune or hematopoietic disorders and/or conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For
15 a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having
20 such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The strong tissue distribution in T-cells indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of immune disorders involving T-cells. Furthermore, this gene product may be
25 involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

30 Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including

arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis.

In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Expression of this gene product in T cells also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:32 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 929 of SEQ ID NO:32, b is an integer of 15 to 943, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:32, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 23

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

CFCFLLPLLPSRWEPSRREGGGEMIAELVSSALGLALYLNTLSADFCYDDSRAI
KTNQDLLPETPWTHIFYNDFWGTLTHSGSHKSYRPLCTLSFRLNHAIGGLNP
WSYHLVNVLLHAAVTGLFTSFSKILLGDGYWTFMAGLMFASHPIHTEAVAGI
VGRADV GASLFFLLSLLCYIKHCSTRGYSARTWGWFLGSGLCAGCSMLWKE
QGVTVLAVSAVYDVVFHRLKIKQILPTIYKRKNLSLFLSISLLIFWGSSLLGA

- RLYWMGNKPPSFSNSDNPAADSDSLLTRTLTFFYLPTKNLWLLLXPDTLSFEWS
 MDAVPLLKTVCDWRNLHTVGLLXWDSFSLA (SEQ ID NO:174), CFCFLLPLLPSR
 WEPSRREGGGEMIAELVSSALGLALYLNTLS (SEQ ID NO:175), ADFCYDDSR
 AIKTNQDLLPETPWTHIFYNDFWGTLLTHSGSHKS (SEQ ID NO:176),
 5 YRPLCLSFRNLNHAIGGLNPWSYHLVNVLLHAAVTGLFTSFSK (SEQ ID NO:177),
 ILLGDGYWTFMAGLMFASHPIHTEAVAGIVGRADVGASLFFLLS (SEQ ID
 NO:178), LLCYIKHCSTRGYSARTWGWFLGSGLCAGCSMLWKEQGVTVLA (SEQ
 ID NO:179), VSAVYDVVFVHRLKIKQILPTTYKRKNLSLFLSISLLIFW GSSLLGA
 (SEQ ID NO:180), RLYWMGNKPPSFSNSDNPAADSDSLLTRTLTF
 10 FYLPTKNLWLL (SEQ ID NO:181), and/or LXPDTLSFEWSMDAVPLLKTVCD
 WRNLHTVGLLXWDSFSLA (SEQ ID NO:182). Polynucleotides encoding these
 polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed
 cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 12. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to
 this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 12. The
 15 translation product of this gene shares sequence homology to TPR domains of *C. elegans*
 (See Genbank Accession No. gil2291234).

This gene is expressed primarily in HL-60, and to a lesser extent in *substantia nigra*.

- Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 20 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, immune or hematopoietic disorders and conditions, particularly
 promyelocytic leukemia. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these
 polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification
 25 of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells,
 particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or
 lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune,
 hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph,
 serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another

tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 5 101 as residues: Glu-16 to Gly-34.

The tissue distribution in HL-60 cells, a promyelocytic leukemia cell line, indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of promyelocytic leukemia. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene 10 are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Expression within embryonic tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division.

Additionally, the expression in hematopoietic cells and tissues indicates that this protein may play a role in the proliferation, differentiation, and/or survival of 15 hematopoietic cell lineages. In such an event, this gene may be useful in the treatment of lymphoproliferative disorders, and in the maintenance and differentiation of various hematopoietic lineages from early hematopoietic stem and committed progenitor cells. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

20 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:33 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence 25 would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1279 of SEQ ID NO:33, b is an integer of 15 to 1293, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:33, and where b is greater than or equal to a 30 + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 24

5 In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: HNVFKVYSCCSKVRNCFSEKVS (SEQ ID NO:183). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. When tested against U937 Myeloid cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS assay. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates
10 myeloid cells, or more generally, immune or hematopoietic cells, in addition to other cells or cell-types, through the JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway. The gamma activating sequence (GAS) is a promoter element found upstream of many genes which are involved in the JAK-STAT pathway. The JAK-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells.
15 Therefore, activation of the JAK-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells.

 This gene is expressed primarily in neutrophils, and to a lesser extent in T-cells.

20 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, a variety of immune system or hematopoietic disorders and conditions, including AIDS, impaired immune response, autoimmune disorders and various forms
25 of tissue destruction. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell
30 types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily

fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

5 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 102 as residues: Asp-29 to Tyr-34.

The tissue distribution in neutrophils and T-cells, in conjunction with the biological activity data, indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Expression of this gene product in immune cells indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses).

15 Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Expression of this gene product in T cells and neutrophils also strongly indicates a role for this protein in immune function and immune surveillance. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

25 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:34 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of

the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the
5 general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1685 of SEQ ID NO:34, b is an integer of 15 to 1699, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:34, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 25

This gene is expressed primarily in smooth muscle.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
15 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, various diseases of the gastrointestinal tract including hiatal hernia and inherited susceptibility to ulceretic disorders, as well as disorders of the vascular system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are
20 useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the gastrointestinal and vascular systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., gastrointestinal, vascular, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily
25 fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.
30 103 as residues: Lys-43 to Phe-48.

The tissue distribution in smooth muscle tissues indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis, prevention, and/or treatment of various metabolic disorders such as Tay-Sachs disease, phenylketonuria, galactosemia, porphyrias, and Hurler's syndrome. Furthermore, The tissue distribution in smooth muscle tissue indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of conditions and pathologies of the cardiovascular system, such as heart disease, restenosis, atherosclerosis, stroke, angina, thrombosis, and wound healing. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:35 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1806 of SEQ ID NO:35, b is an integer of 15 to 1820, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:35, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 26

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: NCMHGKITPFQ (SEQ ID NO:184). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in brain cells, and to a lesser extent in fetal liver.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological, immune, and/or hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the nervous and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, amniotic fluid, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in brain tissues indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment or diagnosis of diseases related to the brain and its functions, such as depression, anxiety, attention deficit disorder, Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's Disease, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, or sexually-linked disorders. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:36 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically

excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2558 of SEQ ID NO:36, b
5 is an integer of 15 to 2572, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:36, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

10 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 27

This gene is expressed primarily in bone marrow stromal cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
15 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, a variety of immune system or hematopoietic disorders and conditions, particularly immunodeficiencies, such as AIDS. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of
20 disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder,
25 relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in stromal cells indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia,
30 thrombocytopenia or leukemia, since stromal cells are important in the production of

cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:37 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 690 of SEQ ID NO:37, b is an integer of 15 to 704, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:37, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 28

This gene is expressed primarily in kidney medulla.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, renal failure, kidney stones, medullary cystic kidney disease and other renal or urogenital disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential

identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the endocrine and renal systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., renal, urogenital, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 106 as residues: Glu-30 to Ala-35.

The tissue distribution in kidney tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and/or diagnosis of renal failure, medullary cystic kidney disease, nephritis, renal tubular acidosis, proteinuria, pyuria, edema, pyelonephritis, hydronephritis, nephrotic syndrome, crush syndrome, glomerulonephritis, hematuria, renal colic and kidney stones, in addition to Wilms Tumor Disease, and congenital kidney abnormalities such as horseshoe kidney, polycystic kidney, and Falconi's syndrome. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:38 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 423 of SEQ ID NO:38, b is an integer of 15 to 437, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:38, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 29

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with human
5 chromosome 16p13.1 BAC gene CIT987SK-388D4 who's function has not been
determined (See Genbank Accession No.: gb|U95737). Polynucleotides of the
invention may exclude those consisting of the full-length nucleic acid sequence
described in gb|U95737.

This gene is expressed primarily in kidney medulla.

10 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, kidney disease. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these
polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential
15 identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above
tissues or cells, particularly of the renal system, expression of this gene at
significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell
types (e.g., renal, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph,
serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample
20 taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene
expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an
individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in kidney indicates that polynucleotides and
polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of
25 diseases of the kidney, possibly before the onset of symptoms. Furthermore, the tissue
distribution in kidney indicates that this gene or gene product is useful in the
treatment and/or detection of kidney diseases including renal failure, nephritis, renal
tubular acidosis, proteinuria, pyuria, edema, pyelonephritis, hydronephritis, nephrotic
syndrome, crush syndrome, glomerulonephritis, hematuria, renal colic and kidney
30 stones, in addition to Wilms Tumor Disease, and congenital kidney abnormalities

such as horseshoe kidney, polycystic kidney, and Falconi's syndrome. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly
5 available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:39 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention
10 are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 929 of SEQ ID NO:39, b is an integer of 15 to 943, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:39, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 30

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with rat carnitine/acylcarnitine carrier protein, which is thought to be important in metabolic
20 transport in the inner membrane of the mitochondria (See Genbank Accession No. e290677). Based on the sequence similarity, the translation product of this clone is expected to share biological activities with fatty-acid metabolism proteins. Such activities are known in the art and described elsewhere herein.

This gene is expressed primarily in t-cells, and to a lesser extent in endothelial
25 cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, metabolic, immune, and/or hematopoietic disorders, particularly
30 leukemia, HIV and hemophilia. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to

these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and vascular systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, vascular, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

10 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 108 as residues: Lys-23 to Asp-32, Ser-69 to Gly-77, Pro-125 to Val-130, Pro-167 to Gly-174.

The tissue distribution in T-cells and endothelial cells, and homology to carnitine/acylcarnitine carrier protein, indicates that the protein product of this gene shares activities with carnitine/acylcarnitine carrier protein, and is useful for the treatment or diagnosis of diseases that effect the transport of proteins to and from the mitochondria, and is useful for the diagnosis, prevention, and/or treatment of various metabolic disorders which include, but are not limited to, Tay-Sachs disease, phenylketonuria, galactosemia, hyperlipidemias, porphyrias, and Hurler's syndrome.

20 Protein may also be useful in the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of developmental or neural disorders, which occur secondary to aberrant fatty-acid metabolism. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:40 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the

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general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1861 of SEQ ID NO:40, b is an integer of 15 to 1875, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:40, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 31

This gene is expressed primarily in rhabdomyosarcoma.

10 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, muscular, or proliferative diseases and conditions, particularly rhabdomyosarcoma. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these

15 polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the muscular system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., muscular, fibroid, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids

20 (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.

25 109 as residues: Phe-8 to Phe-13.

The tissue distribution in rhabdomyosarcoma tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of rhabdomyosarcoma, in addition to degenerative neuromuscular and muscular disorders and diseases, such as MS. Furthermore, the

30 expression in rhabdomyosarcoma indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides

corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of various muscle disorders, such as muscular dystrophy, cardiomyopathy, fibroids, myomas, and rhabdomyosarcomas. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:41 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 476 of SEQ ID NO:41, b is an integer of 15 to 490, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:41, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 32

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 4. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 4.

This gene is expressed primarily in lymphocytes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune or hematopoietic disorders and conditions, such as Hodgkin's lymphoma. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells,

particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample
5 taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in lymphocytes indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment
10 of Hodgkin's lymphoma, as well as cancers of other tissues where expression has been observed. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses).

Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene
15 product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to
20 transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed
25 progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly
30 available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are

related to SEQ ID NO:42 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or
5 more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 772 of SEQ ID NO:42, b is an integer of 15 to 786, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:42, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 33

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: EQIPKKVQKSLQETIQSLKLTNQELLRKGSSNNQDVVSCD
15 (SEQ ID NO:185). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 2. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 2.

This gene is expressed primarily in spleen, prostate, intestine, ovarian and
20 endometrial tumors, breast cancer and placental tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, Crohn's disease and cancers of the female reproductive system.
25 Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the digestive and female reproductive systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g.,

gastrointestinal, reproductive, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 111 as residues: Asp-35 to Ser-41, Ser-69 to Gly-74.

The tissue distribution in intestinal tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of Crohn's disease. Furthermore, the tissue distribution in cancerous tissues of the female reproductive system, such as ovaries, endometrium, and breast tissues, indicates that the translation product of this gene is useful for the detection and/or treatment of disorders and cancers of the female reproductive system, as well as cancers of other tissues where expression has been observed. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:43 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1662 of SEQ ID NO:43, b is an integer of 15 to 1676, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:43, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 34

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: GTSFCSHLPSQRPLHLSGSSCLV (SEQ ID NO:186).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

5 The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 22.

Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 22.

This gene is expressed primarily in brain tissue and in T cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
10 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurodegenerative and immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of
15 disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., brain, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such
20 a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in brain tissue and T-cells indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of neural and immune system disorders. This gene product
25 may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g., by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

30 Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including

arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis.

In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Alternatively, polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, or sexually-linked disorders. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:44 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 752 of SEQ ID NO:44, b is an integer of 15 to 766, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:44, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 35

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal tissues including brain, and to a lesser extent in retina, hepatocellular tumors, stromal cells, T cell helper II cells, adipose tissue, placenta and hypothalamus.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
5 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, tumors, particularly of the liver. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of
10 the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hepatic system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., liver, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression
15 level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 113 as residues: Thr-26 to Met-33.

The tissue distribution in hepatocellular tumor tissue indicates that
20 polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for treating and/or diagnosing tumors, particularly those of the liver, and those containing poorly differentiated cell types, as well as cancers of other tissues where expression has been observed. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly
25 available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:45 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence
30 would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention

are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1007 of SEQ ID NO:45, b is an integer of 15 to 1021, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:45, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 36

This gene is expressed primarily in brain frontal cortex tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurodegenerative disorders and other disorders of the central nervous system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 114 as residues: His-55 to His-67.

The tissue distribution in frontal cortex tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of brain disorders. Elevated expression of this gene product within the frontal cortex of the brain indicates that it may be involved in neuronal survival; synapse formation; conductance; neural differentiation, etc. Such involvement may impact many processes, such as learning and cognition. It may also be useful in the

treatment of such neurodegenerative disorders as schizophrenia; ALS; or Alzheimer's. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly
5 available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:46 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention
10 are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1859 of SEQ ID NO:46, b is an integer of 15 to 1873, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:46, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 37**

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: FCIQVPGFVSCWYASPDSPSCIHVTRL YLLGLSQILASYS
SSCPNSILSLRNGGKILR (SEQ ID NO:187). Polynucleotides encoding these
20 polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. When tested against K562 leukemia cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the ISRE assay. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates leukemia cells, or more generally, immune or hematopoietic cells, in addition to other cells or cell types, through the JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway. The interferon-sensitive
25 response element is a promoter element found upstream of many genes which are involved in the JAK-STAT pathway. The JAK-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the JAK-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the ISRE element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and
30 differentiation of cells.

This gene is expressed primarily in bone marrow stromal cells and endothelial cells, and to a lesser extent in osteosarcoma, synovial cells, breast, kidney, fibroblasts, adipocytes, and whole brain tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, diseases of the bone and joints including arthritis, osteoporosis, and tumors such as osteosarcoma, and immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the skeletal and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., skeletal, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 115 as residues: Thr-36 to Leu-41.

The tissue distribution in bone marrow stromal cells indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for treating diseases of the skeletal system including osteosarcoma, arthritis, osteoporosis and osteopetrosis. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia, since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia.

The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, and therefore it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency, etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:47 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 607 of SEQ ID NO:47, b is an integer of 15 to 621, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:47, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 38

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: PRVRSAAARLPRTLRSRTSAPAGPCVPRLAPLTPSRPGRA (SEQ ID NO:188). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 11. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 11.

This gene is expressed primarily in rhabdomyosarcoma, placental tissue, and a Soares fetal liver/spleen cDNA library.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, Rhabdomyosarcoma, vascular and placental disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the muscular and immune systems, as well as placenta, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., placental, muscle, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 116 as residues: Arg-94 to Leu-99, Glu-101 to Lys-107, Pro-117 to Ile-125, Arg-141 to Gly-150, Pro-166 to Pro-178.

The tissue distribution in rhabdomyosarcoma tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis of Rhabdomyosarcoma, as well as cancers of other tissues where expression has been observed. Furthermore, the expression in rhabdomyosarcoma indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of various muscle disorders, such as muscular dystrophy, cardiomyopathy, fibroids, and myomas. The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of disorders of the placenta. Specific expression within the placenta indicates that this gene product may play a role in the proper establishment and maintenance of placental function.

Alternately, this gene product may be produced by the placenta and then transported to the embryo, where it may play a crucial role in the development and/or

survival of the developing embryo or fetus. Expression of this gene product in a vascular-rich tissue such as the placenta also indicates that this gene product may be produced more generally in endothelial cells or within the circulation. In such instances, it may play more generalized roles in vascular function, such as in angiogenesis. It may also be produced in the vasculature and have effects on other cells within the circulation, such as hematopoietic cells. It may serve to promote the proliferation, survival, activation, and/or differentiation of hematopoietic cells, as well as other cells throughout the body. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:48 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1276 of SEQ ID NO:48, b is an integer of 15 to 1290, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:48, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 39

This gene is expressed primarily in brain tissue from a patient suffering from manic depression.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are

not limited to, manic depression. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and central nervous systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in brain tissue from a patient suffering from manic depression indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of manic depression. Furthermore, the tissue distribution in brain tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, or sexually-linked disorders. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:49 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention

are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2112 of SEQ ID NO:49, b is an integer of 15 to 2126, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:49, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 40

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 6. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 6.

This gene is expressed primarily in hepatocellular carcinoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hepatocellular carcinoma. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hepatic system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., liver, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 118 as residues: Ala-66 to Gly-72, Ser-108 to Trp-114.

The tissue distribution in hepatocellular carcinoma tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the

diagnosis of hepatocellular carcinoma, as well as cancers of other tissues where expression has been observed. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g. hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:50 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1349 of SEQ ID NO:50, b is an integer of 15 to 1363, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:50, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 41

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

SVLWGGSKGPWSWPRPRHRERLDFLSLCAEWLRWRPLSLTQQLKHTISGSN
WLPHPLPCPLGSAENNGNANILIAANGTKRKAIAAEDPSLDFRNNPTKEDLGK
LQPLVASYLCSDVTSVPSKESLKLQGVFSKQTVLKSHPLLSQSYELRAELLGR
QPVLEFSLENLRMTNTSGQTALPQAPVNGLAKKLTKSSTHSDHDNSTSLNGG
KRALTSSALHGGEMGGSESGDLKGGMXNCTLPHRSLDVEHTILYSNNSTANK

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SSVNSMEQPALQGSSRLSPGTDSSSNLGGVKLEGKKSPLSSILFSALDSDTRIT
 ALLRRQADXESRARRLQKRLQVVQAKQVERHIQHQLGGFLEKTL SKLPNLESLRP
 RSQ LMLTRKAEAAALRKAASETTTSEGLSNFLKSNSISEELERFTASGIANLRCSEQ
 AFDS DVT DSSSGGESDIEEEEELTRADPEQRHVPL (SEQ ID NO:189), SVLWGGSKG
 5 PWSWPRPRHRERLDFLSLCAEWLRWRPLSLTQQL (SEQ ID NO:190), KHTISG
 SNWLPHPLPCPLGSAENNGNANILIAANGTKRKAIAAED (SEQ ID NO:191),
 PSLDFRNNPTKEDLGKLQPLVASYLCS DVT SVPSKESLKLQGVFS (SEQ ID
 NO:192), KQTVLKSHPLLSQSYELRAELLGRQPVLEFSLENLRMTMNTSGQTAL
 (SEQ ID NO:193), PQAPVNGLA KKLTKSSTHSDHDNSTSLNGGKRALTSSAL
 10 HGGEM (SEQ ID NO:194), GGS ESGDLKGGMXNCTLPHRSLDVEHTILYSN
 NSTANKSSVNSME (SEQ ID NO:195), QPALQGSSRLSPGTDSSSNLGGVKLE
 GKKSPLSSILFSALDSDTRIT (SEQ ID NO:196), ALLRRQADXESRARRLQK
 RLQVVQAKQVERHIQHQLGGFLEKTL SKL (SEQ ID NO:197), PNLESLRPRSQ
 LMLTRKAEAAALRKAASETTTSEGLSNFLKSNSISEE (SEQ ID NO:198), and/or
 15 LERFTASGIANLRCSEQAFDS DVT DSSSGGESDIEEEEELTRADPEQRHVPL (SEQ ID
 NO:199). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the
 invention.

When tested against Jurkat T-cells and U937 Myeloid cell lines, supernatants
 removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS assay. Thus, it is likely that
 20 this gene activates both T-cells and myeloid cells, and to a lesser extent other immune
 cells, in addition to other cells or cell-types, through the JAK-STAT signal transduction
 pathway. The gamma activating sequence (GAS) is a promoter element found upstream
 of many genes which are involved in the JAK-STAT pathway. The JAK-STAT
 pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and
 25 proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the JAK-STAT pathway, reflected by the
 binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the
 proliferation and differentiation of cells.

This gene is expressed primarily in prostate cancer and Hodgkin's lymphoma
 tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, prostate cancer and Hodgkin's lymphoma. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the gastrointestinal and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., gastrointestinal, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 119 as residues: Asp-51 to His-56.

The tissue distribution in prostate cancer and Hodgkin's lymphoma, in conjunction with the biological activity data, indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and treatment of prostate cancer and Hodgkin's lymphoma, as well as cancers of other tissues where expression has been observed. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:51 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the

general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2384 of SEQ ID NO:51, b is an integer of 15 to 2398, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:51, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 42

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 2.

10 Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 2.

This gene is expressed primarily in messangial cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, brain diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in messangial cells indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of brain diseases. Furthermore, the tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers

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Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, or sexually-linked disorders. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:52 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2220 of SEQ ID NO:52, b is an integer of 15 to 2234, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:52, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 43

This gene is expressed primarily in CD34 depleted Buffy Coat (Cord Blood) blood cells.

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Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential

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identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 121 as residues: Gln-17 to Arg-41.

The tissue distribution in CD34 depleted Buffy Coat (Cord Blood) blood cells indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of immune disorders. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the gene or protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:53 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically

excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 524 of SEQ ID NO:53, b
5 is an integer of 15 to 538, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:53, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 44

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following
10 amino acid sequence: AKVVSWSQETCGIRT (SEQ ID NO:200). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 2. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 2.

15 This gene is expressed primarily in prostate cancer and spleen, as well as in lung, uterine and colon cancers.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
20 not limited to, prostate cancer, as well as other cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain
25 tissues or cell types (e.g., prostate, lung, colon, uterus, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 122 as residues: Ile-26 to Met-32, Pro-39 to Trp-44, Ser-46 to Glu-55.

The tissue distribution in cancerous tissues of the prostate, colon, lung, and uterus indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of prostate cancer, as well as colon cancer, lung cancer, and uterine cancer, as well as cancers of other tissues where expression has been observed. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:54 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1470 of SEQ ID NO:54, b is an integer of 15 to 1484, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:54, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 45

This gene shows sequence similarity to calmodulin-related polypeptides. Thus, the protein product of this gene is expected to have activities normally associated with the calmodulin superfamily of genes and polypeptides. Moreover, the protein product of this gene also shares homology with the conserved troponin-C protein of *Drosophila melanogaster* (See Genbank Accession No. gi|429074), which is involved in the regulation of normal muscle function. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of

the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

LPSGTFLKRSFRSLPELKDAVLDQYS (SEQ ID NO:201). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 10. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 10.

This gene is expressed primarily in osteoclastoma and brain tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neural or skeletal disorders, particularly osteoclastoma. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, skeletal, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 123 as residues: Asn-23 to Ser-32, Trp-61 to Ser-68, Ala-130 to Ala-135, Thr-141 to Gly-148, Asn-176 to Gly-182, Pro-197 to Glu-205, His-211 to Glu-222, Gln-242 to Ile-248, Thr-265 to Leu-271.

The tissue distribution in osteoclastoma tissue indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of osteoclastoma, as well as other skeletal disorders and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders afflicting connective tissues (e.g. arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation). Furthermore, the homology to calmodulin and

troponin C indicates that this protein is useful for treating disease of the musculo-skeletal system and cardiac diseases such as arrhythmia. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

5 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:55 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence
10 would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1751 of SEQ ID NO:55, b is an integer of 15 to 1765, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:55, and where b is greater than or equal to a
15 + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 46

20 The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with disulfide isomerases (see e.g., Wong JM, et al., Gene. 1994 Dec 2; 150(1): 175-179. PMID: 7959048; UI: 95047534., which is hereby incorporated by reference, herein). Furthermore, the translation product of this gene contains a thioredoxin motif beginning at residue 48 which reads as follows: MIEFYAPWCPACQNLQPEW,
25 which was determined by sequence homology to the Prosite motif PS00194. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: GTRRAEVGAATALPVRWASGE (SEQ ID NO:202).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

30 This gene is expressed primarily in T-cell and osteoclastoma, and to a lesser extent, in bone marrow tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune, hematopoietic, or skeletal disorders and conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system and hematopoietic tissues, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, skeletal, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 124 as residues: Thr-24 to Asn-30, Tyr-104 to Asp-122, Ser-128 to Ser-134, Pro-208 to Lys-222, Lys-233 to Pro-262.

The tissue distribution in T-cells and bone marrow cells, combined with the homology to thioredoxin and disulfide isomerase proteins, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of different immune deficiency and hemopoietic diseases, particularly those related to deficient levels of thioredoxin activity. The protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex-vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of

various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types.

Moreover, the protein is useful for detection and treatment of disorders and conditions affecting the skeletal system, in particular osteoporosis, bone cancer, as well as, disorders afflicting connective tissues (e.g. arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation), autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias (i.e. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:56 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1464 of SEQ ID NO:56, b is an integer of 15 to 1478, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:56, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 47

The protein product of this gene was found to have homology to the human epithelial V-like antigen precursor (See Genbank Accession No. gi|3169830 (AF030455), and J. Cell Biol. 141 (4), 1061-1071 (1998) which is hereby

incorporated by reference herein), which is thought to play an integral role in regulating the earliest phases of thymus organogenesis. Epithelial V-like antigen (EVA) is a new member of the immunoglobulin superfamily, which is expressed in thymus epithelium and strongly down-regulated by thymocyte developmental progression.

5 This gene is expressed in the thymus and in several epithelial structures early in embryogenesis. EVA is highly homologous to the myelin protein zero and, in thymus-derived epithelial cell lines, is poorly soluble in nonionic detergents, strongly suggesting an association to the cytoskeleton. Its capacity to mediate cell adhesion through a homophilic interaction and its selective regulation by T-cell maturation might imply the participation of EVA in the earliest phases of thymus organogenesis. Moreover, the translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with glycoproteins of myelin. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: VTGTGEELNSNSSLWENAVLAPPGVALAGCWSPRSAPSGLWGQG WVSL (SEQ ID NO:203), SNSSLWENAVLAPPGVALAGCWSPRSAP (SEQ ID NO:204), IPFQPMGRFKDRVSWDGNPERYDASILLWKLQFDDNGTYTCQ VKNPPDVDGVIGXIRLSVVHTVRFSEIHFLALAIGSACALMIIIIVVVVLFQ HYRKKRWAERAHKKVVEIKSKEEERLNQEKKVSVYLEDTD (SEQ ID NO:205), RVSWDGNPERYDASILLWKLQFDDNGTYT (SEQ ID NO:206), PDVDGVIGXIR LSVVHTVRFSEIH (SEQ ID NO:207), and/or MIIIIVVVVLFQHYRKKRWAERA HKVVE (SEQ ID NO:208). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

20 This gene is expressed primarily in healing wound tissue, and to a lesser extent, in cancerous tissues.

25 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, integumentary, immune, or proliferative conditions, such as cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell

type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly integumentary and immune tissues, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., integumentary, immune, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 125 as residues: Met-1 to Ser-6.

The tissue distribution in healing wound and cancerous tissues, combined with the homology to the EVA and myelin PO proteins, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for treating wounded tissues, as well as for the diagnosis of cancers. Moreover, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in regulating the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells.

This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g., by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues.

In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. The protein is also useful for inhibiting the progression of proliferative cells and tissues. Protein, as well as,
5 antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:57 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of
10 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1131 of SEQ ID NO:57, b
15 is an integer of 15 to 1145, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:57, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 48

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with murine TALLA, cell surface associated tetraspan glycoprotein. Tetraspans are expressed in a wide variety of species and regulate cell adhesion, migration, proliferation and
25 differentiation. They can be used in the treatment of immune disorders, cancers, blood disorders, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, Graves disease or immunocompromised disease states, for example. The products can also be used for detection and diagnosis of these diseases and disorders. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: PARGAPR (SEQ ID

NO:209). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in pregnant uterus, pancreas, primary dendritic cells, and to a lesser extent, in colon tissues.

5 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental, immune, hematopoietic, gastrointestinal, or proliferative conditions, such as cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies
10 directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune, gastrointestinal, and developing systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., integumentary, immune,
15 developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, amniotic fluid, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

20 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 126 as residues: Met-1 to Gln-8, Glu-48 to Leu-55, Arg-130 to Asp-138, Cys-155 to Ser-172.

 The tissue distribution in uterine cells and tissues, combined with the homology to members of the tetraspan family of proteins, indicates that the protein
25 product of this gene is useful in the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of a variety of developmental conditions and diseases, particularly metabolic disorders such as Tay-Sachs disease, phenylketonuria, galactosemia, hyperlipidemias, porphyrias, and Hurler's syndrome. Alternatively, the protein is useful for the treatment, detection, and/or prevention of immune or hematopoietic disorders, such as leukemia. Protein, as

well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:58 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1758 of SEQ ID NO:58, b is an integer of 15 to 1772, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:58, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 49

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: ARVYFK (SEQ ID NO:210). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 2. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 2.

This gene is expressed primarily in colon cancer and larynx carcinoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, integumentary or gastrointestinal disorders, particularly cancers of the digestive tract, epithelial and endothelial cells and tissues. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological

30

probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the gastrointestinal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, gastrointestinal, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

10 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 127 as residues: His-32 to Pro-37.

The tissue distribution in colon cancer and larynx carcinoma indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosing and/or treating cancers, particularly those of the digestive tract. Protein is useful in correcting or ameliorating ulcers of the gastrointestinal tract, including proliferative conditions of the larynx. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:59 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1265 of SEQ ID NO:59, b is an integer of 15 to 1279, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:59, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 50

When tested against K562 cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the ISRE (interferon-sensitive responsive element) promoter element. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates leukemia cells, or more generally immune or hematopoietic cells and tissues, in addition to other cells or cell-types, through the JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway. ISRE is a promoter element found upstream in many genes which are involved in the JAK-STAT pathway. The JAK-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the JAK-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the ISRE element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells.

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: TKLFHDK (SEQ ID NO:211). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 3. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 3.

This gene is expressed primarily in tissues of the central nervous system (CNS).

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neural disorders, particularly neurodegenerative conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the CNS, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or

cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in central nervous system cells and tissues, combined
5 with the detected ISRE biological activity data, indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions which include, but are not limited to Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis,
10 demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition,
15 elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Protein is useful in modulating the immune response, particularly for degenerative neural conditions, or autoimmune disorders. Protein, as
20 well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:60 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of
25 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1525 of SEQ ID NO:60, b
30 is an integer of 15 to 1539, where both a and b correspond to the positions of

nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:60, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 51

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with IAP, and MIHC, which are intracellular inhibitors of apoptosis and are thought to be important in modulating the response of cells to apoptotic signals, thereby altering cell survival. The translation product of this gene also shares homology with the zinc finger, C3HC4 type protein (See Genbank Accession No. gnlIPIDe1297770), which could implicate this protein as serving a role in modulating gene expression, perhaps in the context of inhibiting apoptosis. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: PHIHPCWKEGDTVGFLLDLNEKQMIFFLNGN
 10 QLPPEKQVFSSTVSGFFAAASFMSYQQCEFNFAGAKPFKYPPSMKFSTFNDYAF
 LTAEKILPRHRLALLKQVSIRENCCSLCCDEVADTQLKPCGHS DLCMD CAL
 QLETCPLCRKEIVSRIRQISHIS (SEQ ID NO:212), NEKQMIFFLNGNQLPPEKQ
 VFSSTVSGFFAA (SEQ ID NO:213), SYQQCEFNFAGAKPFKYPPSMKFSTFND
 (SEQ ID NO:214), EEKILPRHRLALLKQVSIRENCCSLCC (SEQ ID NO:215),
 20 TQLKPCGHS DLCMD CALQLETCPLCRKEIV (SEQ ID NO:216), ALEKFAQT
 (SEQ ID NO:217), GFCAQW (SEQ ID NO:218), DVSEYLKI (SEQ ID NO:219),
 GLEARCD (SEQ ID NO:220), FESVRCTF (SEQ ID NO:221), GVWYYE (SEQ ID
 NO:222), TSGVMQIG (SEQ ID NO:223), FLNHEGYGIGDD (SEQ ID NO:224),
 and/or AYDGCRQ (SEQ ID NO:225). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are
 25 also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed
 to reside on chromosome 16. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are
 useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 16.

This gene is expressed primarily in serum treated smooth muscle, and to a lesser extent, in fetal liver, T-cells, endothelial cells, and various immune system related cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
5 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, vascular, immune, or hematopoietic disorders and diseases, particularly conditions characterized by altered survival and migration of immune system cells, including tumors of the blood. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these
10 polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., vascular, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or
15 bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.
20 129 as residues: Asp-48 to Glu-64, Ala-71 to Val-100, Asp-116 to Tyr-122, Asp-191 to Thr-201, Ala-253 to Lys-259, Ser-276 to Arg-286, Asp-393 to Cys-398, Gly-421 to Gln-426.

The tissue distribution in vascular and immune cells, combined with the homology to inhibitors of apoptosis, indicates that the protein product of this gene is
25 useful for diagnosing and/or treating disorders of the immune system resulting from hyperactivation or hyperproliferation of specific immune cells or their progenitors. Moreover, the protein is useful in treating and preventing disorders related to aberrant cellular proliferation and migration of immune cells, in addition to immune chemotaxis. Protein is also useful in inhibiting apoptosis of immune or hematopoietic
30 cells, particularly for degenerative conditions. In addition, the protein is useful in the

detection, treatment, and/or prevention of vascular conditions, which include, but are not limited to, microvascular disease, vascular leak syndrome, aneurysm, stroke, atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, or embolism. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets
5 for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:61 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically
10 excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1923 of SEQ ID NO:61, b is an integer of 15 to 1937, where both a and b correspond to the positions of
15 nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:61, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 52

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In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: HASADGGRTGWTPT (SEQ ID NO:226). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in merkel cell and teratocarcinoma, and to a
25 lesser extent, in spleen metastatic melanoma and eosinophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune or hematopoietic disorders, particularly metastatic tumors.
30 Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in

providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 130 as residues: Met-1 to Ala-7, Pro-28 to Glu-34, Phe-86 to Val-108, Glu-110 to Gln-118, His-131 to Pro-147, Leu-159 to Gln-166, Lys-172 to Thr-178, Arg-203 to Asp-211, Pro-222 to Glu-245, Thr-262 to Thr-271, Gly-278 to Thr-285, Cys-315 to His-322.

The tissue distribution in teratocarcinoma and spleen metastatic melanoma cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of various tumors. Moreover, the expression within cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:62 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention

are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1438 of SEQ ID NO:62, b is an integer of 15 to 1452, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:62, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 53

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: AFDEGNKMELRKNTILIIYYISR (SEQ ID NO:227).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in bone marrow stromal cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune or hemopoietic disorders and diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the bone marrow, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hemopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in bone marrow stromal cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment or diagnosis of hemopoietic diseases. Moreover, polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia,

pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex- vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also
5 be involved in lymphopoiesis, and therefore can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency, etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a
10 tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:63 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically
15 excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 957 of SEQ ID NO:63, b is an integer of 15 to 971, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide
20 residues shown in SEQ ID NO:63, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 54

25 When tested against K562 cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the ISRE (interferon-sensitive responsive element) promoter element. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates leukemia cells, or more generally, immune or hematopoietic cells, in addition to other cells or cell-types, through the JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway. ISRE is a promoter element
30 found upstream in many genes which are involved in the JAK-STAT pathway. The

JAK-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the JAK-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the ISRE element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells. In specific
5 embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: GTRWKLFQQRFLYRGNREFQNKCLS (SEQ ID NO:228). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 8. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in
10 linkage analysis for chromosome 8.

 This gene is expressed in fetal heart, fetal brain, and breast tissues.

 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
15 not limited to, developmental, vascular, neural, or reproductive disorders, particularly cancers of the breast and brain, and neurodegenerative conditions such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above
20 tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system, immune system, and reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., developmental, vascular, neural, reproductive, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, amniotic fluid, breast milk, synovial fluid and
25 spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

 The tissue distribution in fetal heart and brain tissues, combined with the detected ISRE biological activity data, indicates that the protein product of this gene
30 is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of disorders (particularly tumors) affecting

the brain, central nervous system and breast. Moreover, the expression within fetal tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders.

5 Similarly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. In addition, polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of neurodegenerative disease
10 states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are
15 related to SEQ ID NO:64 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the
20 general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1709 of SEQ ID NO:64, b is an integer of 15 to 1723, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:64, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

25

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 55

 The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a DHHC-domain-containing cysteine-rich protein, which is thought to be involved in gene
30 regulation, particularly during development. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of

the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: GTSAIPVFAA (SEQ ID NO:229), LDFILSSWLSTRQPMKDIKGSWTGKNRVQNPYSHGNIVKNCCE VLCGPLPPSVLDRRGILPLEESGSRPPSTQETSSSLLPQSPAPTEHLNSNEMPEDS ST PEEMPPPEPPEPPQEA AEAEK (SEQ ID NO:229), KGSWTGKNRVQNPYSHG
5 NIVKNCCEVL (SEQ ID NO:231), DRRGILPLEESGSRPPSTQETSSSL (SEQ ID NO:232), and/or PEDSSTPEEMPPPEPPE (SEQ ID NO:233). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on the X chromosome. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for
10 the X chromosome.

This gene is expressed in the brain and prostate tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
15 not limited to, neural or reproductive disorders and disease, in particular cancers of the brain and prostate. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system, immune system, and the reproductive
20 system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, reproductive, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, seminal fluid, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the
25 expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 133 as residues: Pro-44 to Lys-54, Cys-88 to His-95, Val-103 to Tyr-108, Leu-146 to Pro-157, Pro-176 to Gln-184.

The tissue distribution in brain tissue indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions which include, but are not limited to Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, 5 Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in 10 feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception.

In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Protein is also useful for the treatment, detection, 15 and/or prevention of reproductive conditions, particularly prostate cancer. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ 20 ID NO:65 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of 25 a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1941 of SEQ ID NO:65, b is an integer of 15 to 1955, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:65, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 56

When tested against U937 cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS (gamma activating sequence) promoter element. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates myeloid cells, or more generally immune or hematopoietic cells, in addition to other cells or cell types, through the JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway. GAS is a promoter element found upstream of many genes which are involved in the JAK-STAT pathway. The JAK-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the JAK-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: YLLQENNL (SEQ ID NO:234). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in metastatic melanoma tissue, and to a lesser extent, in the brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, integumentary or neural disorders and conditions, particularly metastatic melanoma. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly cancers of the integumentary system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., integumentary, neural, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative

to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 134 as residues: Lys-29 to Asp-36, Gln-40 to His-50.

- 5 The tissue distribution in metastatic melanoma tissues, combined with the GAS biological activity data, indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment, diagnosis, and/or prevention of various skin disorders including congenital disorders (i.e. nevi, moles, freckles, Mongolian spots, hemangiomas, port-wine syndrome), integumentary tumors (i.e.
- 10 keratoses, Bowen's disease, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma, Paget's disease, mycosis fungoides, and Kaposi's sarcoma), injuries and inflammation of the skin (i.e. wounds, rashes, prickly heat disorder, psoriasis, dermatitis), atherosclerosis, urticaria, eczema, photosensitivity, autoimmune disorders (i.e. lupus erythematosus, vitiligo, dermatomyositis, morphea, scleroderma,
- 15 pemphigoid, and pemphigus), keloids, striae, erythema, petechiae, purpura, and xanthelasma. In addition, such disorders may predispose increased susceptibility to viral and bacterial infections of the skin (i.e. cold sores, warts, chickenpox, molluscum contagiosum, herpes zoster, boils, cellulitis, erysipelas, impetigo, tinea, athletes foot, and ringworm).
- 20 Moreover, the protein product of this gene may also be useful for the treatment or diagnosis of various connective tissue disorders such as arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation, autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias (i.e.
- 25 spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). Moreover, polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility
- 30 as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:66 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1178 of SEQ ID NO:66, b is an integer of 15 to 1192, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:66, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 57

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a proteinase fragment from rattlesnake venom, which is thought to be important in altering the function of extracellular proteins. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: VRLGLCIAQGH (SEQ ID NO:235),
MRVGRRPKAQRVQGQNGNHSSDSEGFSLLCLQLFSKFAVVSILLLL
LLLFNTSKKKLMTFSLDSLLSPISIPTALLFGSPPPPPSHRGYGVGSAPLKEKQ
MKELVPPRRECTVQGQPWQGPSLPGPAELGHRPGTRLGVECDGEWCPRSCFWELL
GPPYLKCSQP SPIPLDGTQ TSAERGRGXALK (SEQ ID NO:236), PKAQRV
25 QGQNGNHSSDSEGFSLLCLQLFSKFAVV (SEQ ID NO:237), LDSLLSPISIPTA
LLFGSPPPP (SEQ ID NO:238), ELVPPRRECTVQGQPWQGPSLPGP (SEQ ID
NO:239), and/or RLGVECDGEWCPRSCFWELLGPPYL (SEQ ID NO:240).
Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 11. Accordingly,

polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 11.

This gene is expressed primarily in retina and synovial sarcoma tissues, and to a lesser extent in activated monocytes, cerebellum, and colon tissues.

5 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, skeletal disorders, particularly degeneration of the joints. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
10 immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the skeletal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., skeletal, visual, immune, hematopoietic, neural, gastrointestinal, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g.,
15 lymph, serum, plasma, urine, vitreous humor, aqueous humor, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

 The tissue distribution in synovium, combined with the homology to snake
20 venom proteinases, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosing and/or treating conditions involving altered secretion and processing of proteins and proteoglycans in the retina and joints. Moreover, the protein is also useful for the treatment, detection, and/or prevention of immune or hematopoietic disorders involving aberrations in cellular proliferation or migration; neural disorders,
25 particularly neurodegenerative conditions, or conditions related to aberrant neurotransmitter function. Moreover, the expression of this gene product in synovium would suggest a role in the detection and treatment of disorders and conditions affecting the skeletal system, in particular osteoporosis, bone cancer, as well as, disorders afflicting connective tissues (e.g. arthritis, trauma, tendonitis,
30 chondromalacia and inflammation), autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid

arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias (i.e. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). Protein, as well as, antibodies
5 directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:67 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of
10 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1529 of SEQ ID NO:67, b
15 is an integer of 15 to 1543, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:67, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 58

The protein product of this sequence shows homology to kidney injury molecule (gi|2665892), and to the hepatitis A virus receptor from African green monkeys (PID|d1022406 hepatitis A virus receptor), which are thought to play
25 important roles in the restoration of the morphological integrity and function to postischemic kidney. KIM, or an agonist, can be used to treat renal disease and to promote the growth of new tissue or the survival of damaged tissue, generally in conditions where the binding of specific ligands to KIM stimulates cell growth, maintains cellular differentiation, or reduces apoptosis, such as in cases of renal
30 failure, nephritis, kidney transplants, toxic or hypoxic injury, for example. A

monoclonal antibody specific for KIM can be used to treat renal disease, for example, where binding of KIM to ligand results in neoplasia, loss of cellular function, susceptibility to apoptosis or promotion of inflammation. The delivery of imaging agents to KIM expressing cells in vivo or in vitro will enable the measurement of KIM concentrations by immunoassay, for example. By this method, damage or regeneration of renal cells can be determined by measuring KIM, in particular to diagnose or monitor the progress of diseases or therapy. Based on the homology of the protein product of this gene, it is expected to share certain biological activities with Kidney Injury Molecule (KIM) and HAV receptor (See J Biol Chem 1998 Feb 13;273(7):4135-42, which is hereby incorporated by reference, herein).

This gene is expressed primarily in the liver and immune system tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, renal or hepatic disorders or disease, particularly kidney injuries and Hepatitis A. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune, renal and hepatic systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., renal, hepatic, immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 136 as residues: Ser-44 to Ser-51, Cys-53 to Cys-64, Val-76 to Lys-83, Pro-102 to Gly-108, Arg-133 to Thr-162, Thr-204 to Ala-209, Asp-235 to Glu-241, Lys-270 to Ala-282, Ala-286 to Gly-297, Ser-346 to Arg-351, Gly-368 to Gly-374.

The tissue distribution in liver, combined with the homology to the hepatitis A receptor, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g. hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). In addition the expression in fetus suggests a useful role for the protein product in developmental abnormalities, fetal deficiencies, pre-natal disorders and various wound-healing models and/or tissue trauma.

Moreover, the homology to the KIM molecule indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful in the treatment and/or detection of kidney diseases including renal failure, nephritis, renal tubular acidosis, proteinuria, pyuria, edema, pyelonephritis, hydronephritis, nephrotic syndrome, crush syndrome, glomerulonephritis, hematuria, renal colic and kidney stones, in addition to Wilms Tumor Disease, and congenital kidney abnormalities such as horseshoe kidney, polycystic kidney, and Falconi's syndrome. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:68 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1268 of SEQ ID NO:68, b is an integer of 15 to 1282, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:68, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 59

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following
5 amino acid sequence: WHISEPNGQ (SEQ ID NO:241). Polynucleotides encoding
these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal bone and cord blood tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
10 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, skeletal, developmental, or hematopoietic disorders, particularly
cancers of the hematopoietic tissues. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed
to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential
identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above
15 tissues or cells, particularly of the hematopoietic system, expression of this gene at
significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell
types (e.g., skeletal, developmental, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded
tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, amniotic fluid, synovial
fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having
20 such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression
level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in fetal bone and cord blood tissues indicates that the
protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosing cancers of the hematopoietic
system. Moreover, polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are
25 useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as
anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells
are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include
bone marrow cell ex- vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow
reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia.

The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein is useful in the amelioration of prevention of proliferative conditions of the skeletal tissues, particularly osteoclastoma and osteoblastoma. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:69 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1426 of SEQ ID NO:69, b is an integer of 15 to 1440, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:69, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 60

The translation product of this gene was found to have homology to the conserved human activated p21cdc42Hs kinase (See Genbank Accession No. gi|307305), which is thought to sustain the GTP-bound active form of G-proteins and other receptor types, and may serve to modulate signal transduction pathways. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: RPSRLRRRLKAPFSAWKTRLAGAKGGLSVGDFRKVL (SEQ ID

NO:242), WPSGLGRTSSLRGSEAQSWCSSAGHGPPPALGSPASCGGCFSPTRA
 SAPAAGG (SEQ ID NO:243), SLRGSEAQSWCSSAGHGPPPALGSPASCG (SEQ
 ID NO:244), KPHLGPRGSIEPSQASSRNPGLVTEQSCLQGPGSGHRAWAGHHLS
 EGQRLRAGAAQQVTALHQLWVLPHHVVAAFPPPGPQLQQLVGELSTAYSKH
 5 VLR HAEH (SEQ ID NO:245), SRNPGLVTEQSCLQGPGSGHRAWAGHHLSEG
 (SEQ ID NO:246), and/or TALHQLWVLPHHVVAAFPPPGPQLQQLVGELST
 (SEQ ID NO:247). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also
 encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in 2 week old early stage human, placenta,
 10 and human normal breast tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, developmental, or reproductive disorders and conditions, particularly
 15 breast cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides
 are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the
 tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells,
 particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or
 lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g.,
 20 developmental, reproductive, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids
 (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, amniotic fluid, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or
 another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative
 to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or
 bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

25 Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO.
 138 as residues: Pro-129 to Tyr-136.

The tissue distribution 2 week old early stage human, placenta, and human
 normal breast tissues indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the
 detection, treatment, and/or prevention of developmental disorders, particularly
 30 congenital defects which include, but are not limited to, nevi, moles, freckles,

Mongolian spots, hemangiomas, port-wine syndrome, Tay-Sachs disease, phenylketonuria, galactosemia, hyperlipidemias, porphyrias, and Hurler's syndrome. The expression in breast indicates the protein is useful in the treatment, amelioration and/or detection of breast cancer. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:70 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1054 of SEQ ID NO:70, b is an integer of 15 to 1068, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:70, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 61

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with Schwannoma associated protein, which is thought to be important in the neural signal pathway, and development thereof. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

AEGLQSAAGIRIDTKAGPPEMLKPLWKA AVAPTWP CS (SEQ ID NO:248),
GPA VCGWNQDRHQGRTPRDAEASLESSSGPHMAMLHAAPPPVGQRGWHVA
GPGSAGCAVAGLRGSYLPPVASAPSSHLGPGAAQGRAQVLGAWLPAQLGSP
WKQRRARQQRDSCQLVLVESIPQDLPSAAGSPSAQPLGQAWLQLLDTAQESVH

30 VA

SYYWSLTGPDIGVNDSSSQLGEALLQKLQQLGRNISLAVATSSPTLARTSTD
 QVLAARGAHVRQVPMGRLTMGVLHSEKFWVDGRHIYMGSANMDWRSALTQV
 KELGAVIYNCSHLGQDLEKTFQTYWVLGVPKAVLPKTWPQNFSSHFNRFPF
 HGLFDGVPTTAYFSASPPALCPQGRTRDLEALLAVMGSAQEFYASVMEYFPT
 5 TRFSHPRYWPVLDNALRAAAFGKGVRVRLLVGCGLNTDPTMFYLRSLQAL
 SNPAANVSVDVKVFIVPVGNHNSNIPFSRVNHSEKFMVTEKAAIYIGTSNWS
 EYFSSTAGVGLVVTQSPGAQPAGATVQEQLRQLFERDWSSRYAVGLDGQAPGQDC
 VWQG (SEQ ID NO:249), QGRTPRDAEASLESSSGPHMAMLI (SEQ ID NO:250),
 GSAGCAVAGLRGSYLPPVASAPS (SEQ ID NO:251), AQGRAQVLGAWLPAQL
 10 GSPWKQRRARQQRD (SEQ ID NO:252), PSAAGSPSAQPLGQAWLQLLD (SEQ ID
 NO:253), VASYYWSLTGPDIGVNDSSSQLGEAL (SEQ ID NO:254), SLAVATSS
 PTLARTSTDQVLAARG (SEQ ID NO:255), PQNFSSHFNRFPFHGLFDGV
 PTTAY (SEQ ID NO:256), PQGRTRDLEALLAVMGSAQEFYASVM (SEQ ID
 NO:257), SHPPRYWPVLDNALRAAAFGKGVR (SEQ ID NO:258), TDPTMF
 15 YLRSLQALSNAANVSVDVKVF (SEQ ID NO:259), DVKVFIVPVGNHNSNIPFS
 RVNHSEKFMVTEKA (SEQ ID NO:260), and/or QLRQLFERDWSSRYAVGLDGQ
 APG (SEQ ID NO:261). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also
 encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in lymph nodes.

20 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, immune, hematopoietic, or neural disorders, particularly inflammatory
 and neurodegenerative conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to
 25 these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential
 identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above

tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, neural, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or
5 another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 139 as residues: Met-1 to Gly-12, Pro-38 to Trp-43, Val-46 to Trp-55, Gly-67 to Thr-
10 76, Ala-85 to His-91, Thr-122 to Gly-128, Gly-132 to Glu-141, Pro-168 to Cys-174, Asp-185 to Gly-191.

The tissue distribution in lymph nodes indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of immune disorder. Moreover, the secreted protein can also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies,
15 as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, and as nutritional supplements. It may also have a very wide range of biological activities. Typical of these are cytokine, cell proliferation/differentiation modulating activity or induction of other cytokines; immunostimulating/immunosuppressant activities (e.g. for treating human
20 immunodeficiency virus infection, cancer, autoimmune diseases and allergy); regulation of hematopoiesis (e.g. for treating anemia or as adjunct to chemotherapy); stimulation or growth of bone, cartilage, tendons, ligaments and/or nerves (e.g. for treating wounds, stimulation of follicle stimulating hormone (for control of fertility); chemotactic and chemokinetic activities (e.g. for treating infections, tumors);
25 hemostatic or thrombolytic activity (e.g. for treating hemophilia, cardiac infarction etc.); anti-inflammatory activity (e.g. for treating septic shock, Crohn's disease); as antimicrobials; for treating psoriasis or other hyperproliferative diseases; for regulation of metabolism, and behavior. Also contemplated is the use of the corresponding nucleic acid in gene therapy procedures.

In addition, the homology to the Schwannoma associated protein indicates that the protein is useful in the treatment, detection, and/or prevention of demyelinating disorders, in addition to disorders in fatty acid metabolism. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:71 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1934 of SEQ ID NO:71, b is an integer of 15 to 1948, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:71, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 62

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: KQPRQLFNSL (SEQ ID NO:262). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 7. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 7.

This gene is expressed primarily in merckel cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, integumentary disorders and disease. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of

disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the integumentary system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., integumentary, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in merkel cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of skin disorders. Moreover, polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment, diagnosis, and/or prevention of various skin disorders including congenital disorders (i.e. nevi, moles, freckles, Mongolian spots, hemangiomas, port-wine syndrome), integumentary tumors (i.e. keratoses, Bowen's disease, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma, Paget's disease, mycosis fungoides, and Kaposi's sarcoma), injuries and inflammation of the skin (i.e. wounds, rashes, prickly heat disorder, psoriasis, dermatitis), atherosclerosis, urticaria, eczema, photosensitivity, autoimmune disorders (i.e. lupus erythematosus, vitiligo, dermatomyositis, morphea, scleroderma, pemphigoid, and pemphigus), keloids, striae, erythema, petechiae, purpura, and xanthelasma.

In addition, such disorders may predispose increased susceptibility to viral and bacterial infections of the skin (i.e. cold sores, warts, chickenpox, molluscum contagiosum, herpes zoster, boils, cellulitis, erysipelas, impetigo, tinea, athlete's foot, and ringworm). Moreover, the protein product of this gene may also be useful for the treatment or diagnosis of various connective tissue disorders such as arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation, autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias (i.e. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). Protein, as well as, antibodies

directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:72 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1823 of SEQ ID NO:72, b is an integer of 15 to 1837, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:72, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 63

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: TQSTGLESSCSEAPGLPLTFLVAATQRALEWTQG (SEQ ID NO:263). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in hippocampus.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neural disorders, particularly learning, memory, and mood/behavior disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly

higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 141 as residues: Gly-43 to Gly-48.

The tissue distribution in hippocampus indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of memory loss and learning disorders. Moreover, polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions which include, but are not limited to Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates that it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:73 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence

would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1147 of SEQ ID NO:73, b is an integer of 15 to 1161, where both a and b correspond to the positions of
 5 nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:73, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 64

The translation product of this gene was found to have homology with h-caldesmon from Gallus gallus (See Genbank Accession No. gi|211896), which is
 15 thought to be important in cytoskeletal regulation and targeting. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

DTKNCGQELANLEKWKEQNRAPVHLVPRRLGGSQSETEVRQKQQLQLMQ
 SKYKQKLKREESVRIKKEAEEAELQKMKAIQREKSNKLEEKRLQENLRREA
 20 FREHQQYKTAEFLSKLNTEPDRSACQSAVCGPQSSTWARSWAYRDSLKAE
 ENRKLQKMKDEQHQSLELKRQQQEQAQIAHQTEHRRVNNAFLDRLQ
 GKSQPGGLEQSGGCWNMNSGNSWGI (SEQ ID NO:264), GQELANLEKWKE
 QNRAPVHL (SEQ ID NO:265), RRLGGSQSETEVRQKQQLQLMQSKYK (SEQ
 ID NO:266), EEAELQKMKAIQREKSNKLEE (SEQ ID NO:267), HQQYKTAEF
 25 LSKLNTEPDRSA (SEQ ID NO:268), LLELKRQQQEQAQIAHQTEHRR (SEQ
 ID NO:269), and/or LDRLQGKSQPGGLEQSGGCWNM (SEQ ID NO:270).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 13. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in
 30 linkage analysis for chromosome 13.

This gene is expressed primarily in human adult small intestine and ovarian tumor tissues, and to a lesser extent in T cells, lymphoma tissue and dendritic cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, gastrointestinal, immune, or reproductive disorders, and in particular proliferative conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., gastrointestinal, immune, reproductive, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 142 as residues: Asn-22 to Ile-29, Ala-33 to Arg-51.

The tissue distribution in small intestine, in addition to immune cells and tissues, indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the treatment and/or diagnosis of the certain types of tumors, particularly those of the digestive tract. Moreover, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in regulating the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses).

Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency

diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues.

In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. The protein is also useful in the treatment, detection, and/or prevention of reproductive disorders, which include, but are not limited to polycystic ovary, ovarian cancer, infertility, etc. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:74 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1436 of SEQ ID NO:74, b is an integer of 15 to 1450, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:74, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 65

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: LFSGECLQRLWVR (SEQ ID NO:271). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in activated neutrophils and dendritic cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune or hematopoietic disorders, and in particular inflammatory diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 143 as residues: Met-1 to Trp-8.

The tissue distribution in neutrophils and dendritic cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of immune disorders, particularly in the immune response. Moreover, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated

cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:75 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 543 of SEQ ID NO:75, b is an integer of 15 to 557, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:75, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 66

In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

RHELVPLVPGLVNSEVHNEDGRNGDVSQFPYVEFTGRDSVTCPTCQGTGRIPR
GQENQLVALIPYSQRLRPRRTKLYV (SEQ ID NO:272), PGLVNSEVHNEDGR
NGDVSQFPY (SEQ ID NO:273), and/or TCPTCQGTGRIPRGQENQLVALIPYS
(SEQ ID NO:274). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also

encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in endothelial cells and fibroblasts.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, vascular disorders, including cancers derived from endothelial and fibroblast cells. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., vascular, endothelial, immune, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 144 as residues: Thr-55 to Tyr-60, Glu-143 to Tyr-152, Asp-154 to Gln-165.

The tissue distribution in endothelial and fibroblast cells indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful in the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of vascular conditions, which include, but are not limited to, microvascular disease, vascular leak syndrome, aneurysm, stroke, atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, or embolism. Protein is also useful for the treatment, detection, and/or prevention of autoimmune disorders and conditions. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:76 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence

would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2469 of SEQ ID NO:76, b is an integer of 15 to 2483, where both a and b correspond to the positions of
5 nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:76, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 67

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In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: ALSTETRTPD (SEQ ID NO:275). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in colon cancer, hepatocellular tumor,
15 hepatoma, and uterine cancer tissues, and to a lesser extent in normal liver tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, certain cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these
20 polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the metabolic and tumor systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph,
25 serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 145 as residues: Trp-35 to Trp-45, Pro-52 to Asp-57, Thr-73 to Thr-80, Pro-96 to Leu-103, Pro-106 to Leu-119.

The tissue distribution in cancerous tissues of the colon, liver, and uterus
5 indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of certain cancers, including colon cancer, hepatocellular tumor, hepatoma, and uterine cancer. Expression within embryonic tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and
10 other proliferative disorders. Similarly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus, this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed
15 tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:77 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically
20 excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence would be cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 653 of SEQ ID NO:77, b is an integer of 15 to 667, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide
25 residues shown in SEQ ID NO:77, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
1	HASCG84	209568 01/06/98	Uni-ZAP XR	11	1079	1	1079	216	216	79	1	31	32	53
2	HDPCY37	209568 01/06/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	12	1932	45	1932	76	76	80	1	21	22	578
2	HDPCY37	209568 01/06/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	78	1931	45	1931	76	76	146	1	21	22	264
3	HHEBB10	209568 01/06/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	13	1827	141	1810	334	334	81	1	23	24	99
4	HNGJA38	209568 01/06/98	Uni-ZAP XR	14	696	1	696	60	60	82	1	23	24	47

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF	
5	HHENL07	209568 01/06/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	15	1684	88	1684	176	176	83	1	27	28	46
6	HKADQ91	209568 01/06/98	pCMVSPORT 2.0	16	1523	30	1517	229	229	84	1	25	26	275
7	HPMCV18	209568 01/06/98	Uni-ZAP XR	17	601	1	601	100	100	85	1	23	24	85
8	HKGAK22	209568 01/06/98	pSport1	18	2609	329	2589	561	561	86	1	18	19	94
9	HTEHU31	209568 01/06/98	Uni-ZAP XR	19	1113	1	1113	121	121	87	1	25	26	312
10	HFXAM76	209568 01/06/98	Lambda ZAP II	20	947	1	947	213	213	88	1	24	25	79

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
11	HFXDZ79	209568 01/06/98	Lambda ZAP II	21	1685	1	1685	41	41	89	1	28	29	46
12	HOHBC68	209568 01/06/98	pCMVSPORT 2.0	22	1837	1	1837	348	348	90	1	30	31	128
13	HSVAM81	209568 01/06/98	Uni-ZAP XR	23	1095	1	1095	73	73	91	1	19	20	70
14	HTXDG40	209568 01/06/98	Uni-ZAP XR	24	1039	1	1039	65	65	92	1	19	20	47
15	HE2FC81	209568 01/06/98	Uni-ZAP XR	25	1076	1	1076	27	27	93	1	22	23	56
16	HJACE05	209568 01/06/98	pBluescript SK-	26	860	1	847	216	216	94	1	33	34	72

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
17	HADCW30	209568 01/06/98	pSport1	27	776	1	776	187	187	95	1	20	21	59
18	HBMDK25	209568 01/06/98	pBluescript	28	1074	1	1074	324	324	96	1	15	16	48
19	HFXKK25	209568 01/06/98	Lambda ZAP II	29	2749	1	2722	56	56	97	1	22	23	56
20	HHEMO80	209568 01/06/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	30	604	1	604	194	194	98	1	29	30	69
21	HNGEJ53	209568 01/06/98	Uni-ZAP XR	31	748	1	748	116	116	99	1	22	23	82
22	HTBAA70	209568 01/06/98	Uni-ZAP XR	32	943	1	943	26	26	100	1	36	37	42

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT 3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
23	H6EEW11	209568 01/06/98	Uni-ZAP XR	33	1293	1	962	218	218	101	1	14	15	48
24	HSAYB43	209568 01/06/98	Uni-ZAP XR	34	1699	37	1699	89	89	102	1	14	15	45
25	HSLDS32	209568 01/06/98	Uni-ZAP XR	35	1820	1	1820	69	69	103	1	28	29	48
26	HMIAV27	209568 01/06/98	Uni-ZAP XR	36	2572	191	2572	212	212	104	1	19	20	65
27	HSQEH50	209568 01/06/98	Uni-ZAP XR	37	704	1	704	134	134	105	1	19	20	45
28	HKMMU22	209568 01/06/98	pBluescript	38	437	1	437	117	117	106	1	19	20	73

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of 5' NT Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
29	HKMMMD13	209568 01/06/98	pBluescript	39	943	1	943	342	342	107	1	21	22	49
30	HLDNK64	209568 01/06/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	40	1875	135	1872	400	400	108	1	22	23	227
31	HRDES01	209568 01/06/98	Uni-ZAP XR	41	490	1	490	43	43	109	1	31	32	73
32	HDTDZ50	209580 01/14/98	pCMVSPORT 2.0	42	786	1	786	26	26	110	1	18	19	42
33	HETAB45	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	43	1676	1	1676	123	123	111	1	30	31	179
34	HFPBD47	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	44	766	1	766	70	70	112	1	19	20	46

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
35	HJMBI18	209580 01/14/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	45	1021	303	1021	574	574	113	1	19	20	80
36	HFXHK73	209580 01/14/98	Lambda ZAP II	46	1873	1	1873	247	247	114	1	36	37	67
37	HJMBT65	209580 01/14/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	47	621	79	621	341	341	115	1	33	34	42
38	HWHGGZ26	209580 01/14/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	48	1290	1	1290	121	121	116	1	28	29	211
39	HADFY83	209580 01/14/98	pSPORT1	49	2126	1	2126	21	21	117	1	34	35	43
40	HBMTV78	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	50	1363	1	1363	130	130	118	1	24	25	126

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
41	HTXJM03	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	51	2398	211	2398	328	328	119	1	18	19	56
42	HUSAT94	209580 01/14/98	Lambda ZAP II	52	2234	269	2234	302	302	120	1	28	29	45
43	HCUEN88	209580 01/14/98	ZAP Express	53	538	1	538	363	363	121	1	16	17	58
44	HCE3F70	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	54	1484	1	1484	67	67	122	1	23	24	56
45	HCE5F43	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	55	1765	1	1765	113	113	123	1	20	21	272
46	HL2AC08	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	56	1478	1	1478	64	64	124	1	26	27	280

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of 5' NT Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
47	HCNSM70	209580 01/14/98	pBluescript	57	1145	62	1145	161	161	125	1	26	27	91
48	HDPTQ73	209580 01/14/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	58	1772	1	1772	137	137	126	1	45	46	294
49	HTODG13	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	59	1279	1	1279	20	20	127	1	20	21	42
50	HE8DR25	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	60	1539	1	1539	109	109	128	1	26	27	72
51	HSAAO65	209580 01/14/98	pBluescript SK-	61	1937	1	1937	138	138	129	1	16	17	426
52	HKGDE09	209580 01/14/98	pSPORT1	62	1452	1	1452	47	47	130	1	23	24	322

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of s' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
53	HMVBS69	209580 01/14/98	pSport1	63	971	1	971	142	142	131	1	24	25	55
54	HSIDU42	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	64	1723	1	1723	77	77	132	1	18	19	75
55	HSKCT36	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	65	1955	1	1955	31	31	133	1	18	19	184
56	HSXBU59	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	66	1192	1	1192	171	171	134	1	17	18	65
57	HSSGG82	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	67	1543	186	1543	203	203	135	1	17	18	62
58	HE8CH92	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	68	1282	1	1282	31	31	136	1	24	25	378

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	Signal Pep	AA SEQ NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
59	HYBAR01	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	69	1440	1	1440	157	157	137	1	26	27	46
60	HTLEF73	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	70	1068	1	1068	195	195	138	1	23	24	205
61	HEOMW84	209580 01/14/98	pSport1	71	1948	1	1948	179	179	139	1	40	41	220
62	HKGAR66	209580 01/14/98	pSport1	72	1837	1	1837	79	79	140	1	46	47	59
63	HHPDX20	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	73	1161	1	1161	174	174	141	1	30	31	66
64	HSICV24	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	74	1450	1	1450	150	150	142	1	15	16	58

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
65	HCWBE20	209580 01/14/98	ZAP Express	75	557	1	557	41	41	143	1	24	25	67
66	HSXBM30	209580 01/14/98	Uni-ZAP XR	76	2483	1	2483	238	238	144	1	25	26	176
67	HUKAH51	209568 01/06/98	Lambda ZAP II	77	667	1	667	55	55	145	1	22	23	119

Table 1 summarizes the information corresponding to each "Gene No." described above. The nucleotide sequence identified as "NT SEQ ID NO:X" was assembled from partially homologous ("overlapping") sequences obtained from the "cDNA clone ID" identified in Table 1 and, in some cases, from additional related
5 DNA clones. The overlapping sequences were assembled into a single contiguous sequence of high redundancy (usually three to five overlapping sequences at each nucleotide position), resulting in a final sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:X.

The cDNA Clone ID was deposited on the date and given the corresponding deposit number listed in "ATCC Deposit No:Z and Date." Some of the deposits
10 contain multiple different clones corresponding to the same gene. "Vector" refers to the type of vector contained in the cDNA Clone ID.

"Total NT Seq." refers to the total number of nucleotides in the contig identified by "Gene No." The deposited clone may contain all or most of these sequences, reflected by the nucleotide position indicated as "5' NT of Clone Seq."
15 and the "3' NT of Clone Seq." of SEQ ID NO:X. The nucleotide position of SEQ ID NO:X of the putative start codon (methionine) is identified as "5' NT of Start Codon." Similarly, the nucleotide position of SEQ ID NO:X of the predicted signal sequence is identified as "5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep."

The translated amino acid sequence, beginning with the methionine, is
20 identified as "AA SEQ ID NO:Y," although other reading frames can also be easily translated using known molecular biology techniques. The polypeptides produced by these alternative open reading frames are specifically contemplated by the present invention.

The first and last amino acid position of SEQ ID NO:Y of the predicted signal
25 peptide is identified as "First AA of Sig Pep" and "Last AA of Sig Pep." The predicted first amino acid position of SEQ ID NO:Y of the secreted portion is identified as "Predicted First AA of Secreted Portion." Finally, the amino acid position of SEQ ID NO:Y of the last amino acid in the open reading frame is identified as "Last AA of ORF."

SEQ ID NO:X and the translated SEQ ID NO:Y are sufficiently accurate and otherwise suitable for a variety of uses well known in the art and described further below. For instance, SEQ ID NO:X is useful for designing nucleic acid hybridization probes that will detect nucleic acid sequences contained in SEQ ID NO:X or the
5 cDNA contained in the deposited clone. These probes will also hybridize to nucleic acid molecules in biological samples, thereby enabling a variety of forensic and diagnostic methods of the invention. Similarly, polypeptides identified from SEQ ID NO:Y may be used to generate antibodies which bind specifically to the secreted proteins encoded by the cDNA clones identified in Table 1.

10 Nevertheless, DNA sequences generated by sequencing reactions can contain sequencing errors. The errors exist as misidentified nucleotides, or as insertions or deletions of nucleotides in the generated DNA sequence. The erroneously inserted or deleted nucleotides cause frame shifts in the reading frames of the predicted amino acid sequence. In these cases, the predicted amino acid sequence diverges from the
15 actual amino acid sequence, even though the generated DNA sequence may be greater than 99.9% identical to the actual DNA sequence (for example, one base insertion or deletion in an open reading frame of over 1000 bases).

Accordingly, for those applications requiring precision in the nucleotide sequence or the amino acid sequence, the present invention provides not only the
20 generated nucleotide sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:X and the predicted translated amino acid sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:Y, but also a sample of plasmid DNA containing a human cDNA of the invention deposited with the ATCC, as set forth in Table 1. The nucleotide sequence of each deposited clone can readily be determined by sequencing the deposited clone in accordance with known methods.
25 The predicted amino acid sequence can then be verified from such deposits. Moreover, the amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by a particular clone can also be directly determined by peptide sequencing or by expressing the protein in a suitable host cell containing the deposited human cDNA, collecting the protein, and determining its sequence.

The present invention also relates to the genes corresponding to SEQ ID NO:X, SEQ ID NO:Y, or the deposited clone. The corresponding gene can be isolated in accordance with known methods using the sequence information disclosed herein. Such methods include preparing probes or primers from the disclosed
5 sequence and identifying or amplifying the corresponding gene from appropriate sources of genomic material.

Also provided in the present invention are species homologs. Species homologs may be isolated and identified by making suitable probes or primers from the sequences provided herein and screening a suitable nucleic acid source for the
10 desired homologue.

The polypeptides of the invention can be prepared in any suitable manner. Such polypeptides include isolated naturally occurring polypeptides, recombinantly produced polypeptides, synthetically produced polypeptides, or polypeptides produced by a combination of these methods. Means for preparing such polypeptides
15 are well understood in the art.

The polypeptides may be in the form of the secreted protein, including the mature form, or may be a part of a larger protein, such as a fusion protein (see below). It is often advantageous to include an additional amino acid sequence which contains secretory or leader sequences, pro-sequences, sequences which aid in purification ,
20 such as multiple histidine residues, or an additional sequence for stability during recombinant production.

The polypeptides of the present invention are preferably provided in an isolated form, and preferably are substantially purified. A recombinantly produced version of a polypeptide, including the secreted polypeptide, can be substantially
25 purified by the one-step method described in Smith and Johnson, Gene 67:31-40 (1988). Polypeptides of the invention also can be purified from natural or recombinant sources using antibodies of the invention raised against the secreted protein in methods which are well known in the art.

30 **Signal Sequences**

Methods for predicting whether a protein has a signal sequence, as well as the cleavage point for that sequence, are available. For instance, the method of McGeoch, Virus Res. 3:271-286 (1985), uses the information from a short N-terminal charged region and a subsequent uncharged region of the complete (uncleaved) protein. The method of von Heinje, Nucleic Acids Res. 14:4683-4690 (1986) uses the information from the residues surrounding the cleavage site, typically residues -13 to +2, where +1 indicates the amino terminus of the secreted protein. The accuracy of predicting the cleavage points of known mammalian secretory proteins for each of these methods is in the range of 75-80%. (von Heinje, supra.) However, the two methods do not always produce the same predicted cleavage point(s) for a given protein.

In the present case, the deduced amino acid sequence of the secreted polypeptide was analyzed by a computer program called SignalP (Henrik Nielsen et al., Protein Engineering 10:1-6 (1997)), which predicts the cellular location of a protein based on the amino acid sequence. As part of this computational prediction of localization, the methods of McGeoch and von Heinje are incorporated. The analysis of the amino acid sequences of the secreted proteins described herein by this program provided the results shown in Table 1.

As one of ordinary skill would appreciate, however, cleavage sites sometimes vary from organism to organism and cannot be predicted with absolute certainty. Accordingly, the present invention provides secreted polypeptides having a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:Y which have an N-terminus beginning within 5 residues (i.e., + or - 5 residues) of the predicted cleavage point. Similarly, it is also recognized that in some cases, cleavage of the signal sequence from a secreted protein is not entirely uniform, resulting in more than one secreted species. These polypeptides, and the polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, are contemplated by the present invention.

Moreover, the signal sequence identified by the above analysis may not necessarily predict the naturally occurring signal sequence. For example, the naturally occurring signal sequence may be further upstream from the predicted signal sequence. However, it is likely that the predicted signal sequence will be capable of

directing the secreted protein to the ER. These polypeptides, and the polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, are contemplated by the present invention.

Polynucleotide and Polypeptide Variants

5 "Variant" refers to a polynucleotide or polypeptide differing from the polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention, but retaining essential properties thereof. Generally, variants are overall closely similar, and, in many regions, identical to the polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention.

By a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least, for example, 95%
10 "identical" to a reference nucleotide sequence of the present invention, it is intended that the nucleotide sequence of the polynucleotide is identical to the reference sequence except that the polynucleotide sequence may include up to five point mutations per each 100 nucleotides of the reference nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide. In other words, to obtain a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence
15 at least 95% identical to a reference nucleotide sequence, up to 5% of the nucleotides in the reference sequence may be deleted or substituted with another nucleotide, or a number of nucleotides up to 5% of the total nucleotides in the reference sequence may be inserted into the reference sequence. The query sequence may be an entire sequence shown in Table 1, the ORF (open reading frame), or any fragement specified
20 as described herein.

As a practical matter, whether any particular nucleic acid molecule or polypeptide is at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to a nucleotide sequence of the present invention can be determined conventionally using known computer programs. A preferred method for determining the best overall match
25 between a query sequence (a sequence of the present invention) and a subject sequence, also referred to as a global sequence alignment, can be determined using the FASTDB computer program based on the algorithm of Brutlag et al. (Comp. App. Biosci. (1990) 6:237-245). In a sequence alignment the query and subject sequences are both DNA sequences. An RNA sequence can be compared by converting U's to
30 T's. The result of said global sequence alignment is in percent identity. Preferred

parameters used in a FASTDB alignment of DNA sequences to calculate percent identity are: Matrix=Unitary, k-tuple=4, Mismatch Penalty=1, Joining Penalty=30, Randomization Group Length=0, Cutoff Score=1, Gap Penalty=5, Gap Size Penalty 0.05, Window Size=500 or the length of the subject nucleotide sequence, whichever is shorter.

If the subject sequence is shorter than the query sequence because of 5' or 3' deletions, not because of internal deletions, a manual correction must be made to the results. This is because the FASTDB program does not account for 5' and 3' truncations of the subject sequence when calculating percent identity. For subject sequences truncated at the 5' or 3' ends, relative to the query sequence, the percent identity is corrected by calculating the number of bases of the query sequence that are 5' and 3' of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned, as a percent of the total bases of the query sequence. Whether a nucleotide is matched/aligned is determined by results of the FASTDB sequence alignment. This percentage is then subtracted from the percent identity, calculated by the above FASTDB program using the specified parameters, to arrive at a final percent identity score. This corrected score is what is used for the purposes of the present invention. Only bases outside the 5' and 3' bases of the subject sequence, as displayed by the FASTDB alignment, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence, are calculated for the purposes of manually adjusting the percent identity score.

For example, a 90 base subject sequence is aligned to a 100 base query sequence to determine percent identity. The deletions occur at the 5' end of the subject sequence and therefore, the FASTDB alignment does not show a matched/alignment of the first 10 bases at 5' end. The 10 unpaired bases represent 10% of the sequence (number of bases at the 5' and 3' ends not matched/total number of bases in the query sequence) so 10% is subtracted from the percent identity score calculated by the FASTDB program. If the remaining 90 bases were perfectly matched the final percent identity would be 90%. In another example, a 90 base subject sequence is compared with a 100 base query sequence. This time the deletions are internal deletions so that there are no bases on the 5' or 3' of the subject

sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query. In this case the percent identity calculated by FASTDB is not manually corrected. Once again, only bases 5' and 3' of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence are manually corrected for. No other manual corrections are to be made for the purposes of the present invention.

By a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least, for example, 95% "identical" to a query amino acid sequence of the present invention, it is intended that the amino acid sequence of the subject polypeptide is identical to the query sequence except that the subject polypeptide sequence may include up to five amino acid alterations per each 100 amino acids of the query amino acid sequence. In other words, to obtain a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a query amino acid sequence, up to 5% of the amino acid residues in the subject sequence may be inserted, deleted, (indels) or substituted with another amino acid. These alterations of the reference sequence may occur at the amino or carboxy terminal positions of the reference amino acid sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually among residues in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence.

As a practical matter, whether any particular polypeptide is at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to, for instance, the amino acid sequences shown in Table 1 or to the amino acid sequence encoded by deposited DNA clone can be determined conventionally using known computer programs. A preferred method for determining the best overall match between a query sequence (a sequence of the present invention) and a subject sequence, also referred to as a global sequence alignment, can be determined using the FASTDB computer program based on the algorithm of Brutlag et al. (Comp. App. Biosci. (1990) 6:237-245). In a sequence alignment the query and subject sequences are either both nucleotide sequences or both amino acid sequences. The result of said global sequence alignment is in percent identity. Preferred parameters used in a FASTDB amino acid alignment are: Matrix=PAM 0, k-tuple=2, Mismatch Penalty=1, Joining Penalty=20, Randomization Group Length=0, Cutoff Score=1, Window Size=sequence length, Gap Penalty=5, Gap Size

Penalty=0.05, Window Size=500 or the length of the subject amino acid sequence, whichever is shorter.

If the subject sequence is shorter than the query sequence due to N- or C-terminal deletions, not because of internal deletions, a manual correction must be made to the results. This is because the FASTDB program does not account for N- and C-terminal truncations of the subject sequence when calculating global percent identity. For subject sequences truncated at the N- and C-termini, relative to the query sequence, the percent identity is corrected by calculating the number of residues of the query sequence that are N- and C-terminal of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned with a corresponding subject residue, as a percent of the total bases of the query sequence. Whether a residue is matched/aligned is determined by results of the FASTDB sequence alignment. This percentage is then subtracted from the percent identity, calculated by the above FASTDB program using the specified parameters, to arrive at a final percent identity score. This final percent identity score is what is used for the purposes of the present invention. Only residues to the N- and C-termini of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence, are considered for the purposes of manually adjusting the percent identity score. That is, only query residue positions outside the farthest N- and C-terminal residues of the subject sequence.

For example, a 90 amino acid residue subject sequence is aligned with a 100 residue query sequence to determine percent identity. The deletion occurs at the N-terminus of the subject sequence and therefore, the FASTDB alignment does not show a matching/alignment of the first 10 residues at the N-terminus. The 10 unpaired residues represent 10% of the sequence (number of residues at the N- and C-termini not matched/total number of residues in the query sequence) so 10% is subtracted from the percent identity score calculated by the FASTDB program. If the remaining 90 residues were perfectly matched the final percent identity would be 90%. In another example, a 90 residue subject sequence is compared with a 100 residue query sequence. This time the deletions are internal deletions so there are no residues at the N- or C-termini of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned

with the query. In this case the percent identity calculated by FASTDB is not manually corrected. Once again, only residue positions outside the N- and C-terminal ends of the subject sequence, as displayed in the FASTDB alignment, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence are manually corrected for. No other manual
5 corrections are to made for the purposes of the present invention.

The variants may contain alterations in the coding regions, non-coding regions, or both. Especially preferred are polynucleotide variants containing alterations which produce silent substitutions, additions, or deletions, but do not alter the properties or activities of the encoded polypeptide. Nucleotide variants produced
10 by silent substitutions due to the degeneracy of the genetic code are preferred. Moreover, variants in which 5-10, 1-5, or 1-2 amino acids are substituted, deleted, or added in any combination are also preferred. Polynucleotide variants can be produced for a variety of reasons, e.g., to optimize codon expression for a particular host (change codons in the human mRNA to those preferred by a bacterial host such as E.
15 coli).

Naturally occurring variants are called "allelic variants," and refer to one of several alternate forms of a gene occupying a given locus on a chromosome of an organism. (Genes II, Lewin, B., ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York (1985).) These allelic variants can vary at either the polynucleotide and/or polypeptide level.
20 Alternatively, non-naturally occurring variants may be produced by mutagenesis techniques or by direct synthesis.

Using known methods of protein engineering and recombinant DNA technology, variants may be generated to improve or alter the characteristics of the polypeptides of the present invention. For instance, one or more amino acids can be
25 deleted from the N-terminus or C-terminus of the secreted protein without substantial loss of biological function. The authors of Ron et al., J. Biol. Chem. 268: 2984-2988 (1993), reported variant KGF proteins having heparin binding activity even after deleting 3, 8, or 27 amino-terminal amino acid residues. Similarly, Interferon gamma exhibited up to ten times higher activity after deleting 8-10 amino acid residues from

the carboxy terminus of this protein. (Dobeli et al., J. Biotechnology 7:199-216 (1988).)

Moreover, ample evidence demonstrates that variants often retain a biological activity similar to that of the naturally occurring protein. For example, Gayle and coworkers (J. Biol. Chem 268:22105-22111 (1993)) conducted extensive mutational analysis of human cytokine IL-1a. They used random mutagenesis to generate over 3,500 individual IL-1a mutants that averaged 2.5 amino acid changes per variant over the entire length of the molecule. Multiple mutations were examined at every possible amino acid position. The investigators found that "[m]ost of the molecule could be altered with little effect on either [binding or biological activity]." (See, Abstract.) In fact, only 23 unique amino acid sequences, out of more than 3,500 nucleotide sequences examined, produced a protein that significantly differed in activity from wild-type.

Furthermore, even if deleting one or more amino acids from the N-terminus or C-terminus of a polypeptide results in modification or loss of one or more biological functions, other biological activities may still be retained. For example, the ability of a deletion variant to induce and/or to bind antibodies which recognize the secreted form will likely be retained when less than the majority of the residues of the secreted form are removed from the N-terminus or C-terminus. Whether a particular polypeptide lacking N- or C-terminal residues of a protein retains such immunogenic activities can readily be determined by routine methods described herein and otherwise known in the art.

Thus, the invention further includes polypeptide variants which show substantial biological activity. Such variants include deletions, insertions, inversions, repeats, and substitutions selected according to general rules known in the art so as have little effect on activity. For example, guidance concerning how to make phenotypically silent amino acid substitutions is provided in Bowie, J. U. et al., Science 247:1306-1310 (1990), wherein the authors indicate that there are two main strategies for studying the tolerance of an amino acid sequence to change.

The first strategy exploits the tolerance of amino acid substitutions by natural selection during the process of evolution. By comparing amino acid sequences in different species, conserved amino acids can be identified. These conserved amino acids are likely important for protein function. In contrast, the amino acid positions where substitutions have been tolerated by natural selection indicates that these positions are not critical for protein function. Thus, positions tolerating amino acid substitution could be modified while still maintaining biological activity of the protein.

The second strategy uses genetic engineering to introduce amino acid changes at specific positions of a cloned gene to identify regions critical for protein function. For example, site directed mutagenesis or alanine-scanning mutagenesis (introduction of single alanine mutations at every residue in the molecule) can be used. (Cunningham and Wells, Science 244:1081-1085 (1989).) The resulting mutant molecules can then be tested for biological activity.

As the authors state, these two strategies have revealed that proteins are surprisingly tolerant of amino acid substitutions. The authors further indicate which amino acid changes are likely to be permissive at certain amino acid positions in the protein. For example, most buried (within the tertiary structure of the protein) amino acid residues require nonpolar side chains, whereas few features of surface side chains are generally conserved. Moreover, tolerated conservative amino acid substitutions involve replacement of the aliphatic or hydrophobic amino acids Ala, Val, Leu and Ile; replacement of the hydroxyl residues Ser and Thr; replacement of the acidic residues Asp and Glu; replacement of the amide residues Asn and Gln; replacement of the basic residues Lys, Arg, and His; replacement of the aromatic residues Phe, Tyr, and Trp, and replacement of the small-sized amino acids Ala, Ser, Thr, Met, and Gly.

Besides conservative amino acid substitution, variants of the present invention include (i) substitutions with one or more of the non-conserved amino acid residues, where the substituted amino acid residues may or may not be one encoded by the genetic code, or (ii) substitution with one or more of amino acid residues having a

substituent group, or (iii) fusion of the mature polypeptide with another compound, such as a compound to increase the stability and/or solubility of the polypeptide (for example, polyethylene glycol), or (iv) fusion of the polypeptide with additional amino acids, such as an IgG Fc fusion region peptide, or leader or secretory sequence, or a sequence facilitating purification. Such variant polypeptides are deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art from the teachings herein.

For example, polypeptide variants containing amino acid substitutions of charged amino acids with other charged or neutral amino acids may produce proteins with improved characteristics, such as less aggregation. Aggregation of pharmaceutical formulations both reduces activity and increases clearance due to the aggregate's immunogenic activity. (Pinckard et al., Clin. Exp. Immunol. 2:331-340 (1967); Robbins et al., Diabetes 36: 838-845 (1987); Cleland et al., Crit. Rev. Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems 10:307-377 (1993).)

A further embodiment of the invention relates to a polypeptide which comprises the amino acid sequence of the present invention having an amino acid sequence which contains at least one amino acid substitution, but not more than 50 amino acid substitutions, even more preferably, not more than 40 amino acid substitutions, still more preferably, not more than 30 amino acid substitutions, and still even more preferably, not more than 20 amino acid substitutions. Of course, in order of ever-increasing preference, it is highly preferable for a polypeptide to have an amino acid sequence which comprises the amino acid sequence of the present invention, which contains at least one, but not more than 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 amino acid substitutions. In specific embodiments, the number of additions, substitutions, and/or deletions in the amino acid sequence of the present invention or fragments thereof (e.g., the mature form and/or other fragments described herein), is 1-5, 5-10, 5-25, 5-50, 10-50 or 50-150, conservative amino acid substitutions are preferable.

Polynucleotide and Polypeptide Fragments

In the present invention, a "polynucleotide fragment" refers to a short polynucleotide having a nucleic acid sequence contained in the deposited clone or shown in SEQ ID NO:X. The short nucleotide fragments are preferably at least about 15 nt, and more preferably at least about 20 nt, still more preferably at least about 30 nt, and even more preferably, at least about 40 nt in length. A fragment "at least 20 nt in length," for example, is intended to include 20 or more contiguous bases from the cDNA sequence contained in the deposited clone or the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:X. These nucleotide fragments are useful as diagnostic probes and primers as discussed herein. Of course, larger fragments (e.g., 50, 150, 500, 600, 2000 nucleotides) are preferred.

Moreover, representative examples of polynucleotide fragments of the invention, include, for example, fragments having a sequence from about nucleotide number 1-50, 51-100, 101-150, 151-200, 201-250, 251-300, 301-350, 351-400, 401-450, 451-500, 501-550, 551-600, 651-700, 701-750, 751-800, 800-850, 851-900, 901-950, 951-1000, 1001-1050, 1051-1100, 1101-1150, 1151-1200, 1201-1250, 1251-1300, 1301-1350, 1351-1400, 1401-1450, 1451-1500, 1501-1550, 1551-1600, 1601-1650, 1651-1700, 1701-1750, 1751-1800, 1801-1850, 1851-1900, 1901-1950, 1951-2000, or 2001 to the end of SEQ ID NO:X or the cDNA contained in the deposited clone. In this context "about" includes the particularly recited ranges, larger or smaller by several (5, 4, 3, 2, or 1) nucleotides, at either terminus or at both termini. Preferably, these fragments encode a polypeptide which has biological activity. More preferably, these polynucleotides can be used as probes or primers as discussed herein.

In the present invention, a "polypeptide fragment" refers to a short amino acid sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:Y or encoded by the cDNA contained in the deposited clone. Protein fragments may be "free-standing," or comprised within a larger polypeptide of which the fragment forms a part or region, most preferably as a single continuous region. Representative examples of polypeptide fragments of the invention, include, for example, fragments from about amino acid number 1-20, 21-40, 41-60, 61-80, 81-100, 102-120, 121-140, 141-160, or 161 to the end of the coding

region. Moreover, polypeptide fragments can be about 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, or 150 amino acids in length. In this context "about" includes the particularly recited ranges, larger or smaller by several (5, 4, 3, 2, or 1) amino acids, at either extreme or at both extremes.

5 Preferred polypeptide fragments include the secreted protein as well as the mature form. Further preferred polypeptide fragments include the secreted protein or the mature form having a continuous series of deleted residues from the amino or the carboxy terminus, or both. For example, any number of amino acids, ranging from 1-60, can be deleted from the amino terminus of either the secreted polypeptide or the
10 mature form. Similarly, any number of amino acids, ranging from 1-30, can be deleted from the carboxy terminus of the secreted protein or mature form. Furthermore, any combination of the above amino and carboxy terminus deletions are preferred. Similarly, polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments are also preferred.

15 Also preferred are polypeptide and polynucleotide fragments characterized by structural or functional domains, such as fragments that comprise alpha-helix and alpha-helix forming regions, beta-sheet and beta-sheet-forming regions, turn and turn-forming regions, coil and coil-forming regions, hydrophilic regions, hydrophobic regions, alpha amphipathic regions, beta amphipathic regions, flexible regions,
20 surface-forming regions, substrate binding region, and high antigenic index regions. Polypeptide fragments of SEQ ID NO:Y falling within conserved domains are specifically contemplated by the present invention. Moreover, polynucleotide fragments encoding these domains are also contemplated.

Other preferred fragments are biologically active fragments. Biologically
25 active fragments are those exhibiting activity similar, but not necessarily identical, to an activity of the polypeptide of the present invention. The biological activity of the fragments may include an improved desired activity, or a decreased undesirable activity.

30 **Epitopes & Antibodies**

In the present invention, "epitopes" refer to polypeptide fragments having antigenic or immunogenic activity in an animal, especially in a human. A preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a polypeptide fragment comprising an epitope, as well as the polynucleotide encoding this fragment. A region of a protein molecule to which an antibody can bind is defined as an "antigenic epitope." In contrast, an "immunogenic epitope" is defined as a part of a protein that elicits an antibody response. (See, for instance, Geysen et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:3998-4002 (1983).)

Fragments which function as epitopes may be produced by any conventional means. (See, e.g., Houghten, R. A., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:5131-5135 (1985) further described in U.S. Patent No. 4,631,211.)

In the present invention, antigenic epitopes preferably contain a sequence of at least seven, more preferably at least nine, and most preferably between about 15 to about 30 amino acids. Antigenic epitopes are useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that specifically bind the epitope. (See, for instance, Wilson et al., Cell 37:767-778 (1984); Sutcliffe, J. G. et al., Science 219:660-666 (1983).)

Similarly, immunogenic epitopes can be used to induce antibodies according to methods well known in the art. (See, for instance, Sutcliffe et al., supra; Wilson et al., supra; Chow, M. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:910-914; and Bittle, F. J. et al., J. Gen. Virol. 66:2347-2354 (1985).) A preferred immunogenic epitope includes the secreted protein. The immunogenic epitopes may be presented together with a carrier protein, such as an albumin, to an animal system (such as rabbit or mouse) or, if it is long enough (at least about 25 amino acids), without a carrier. However, immunogenic epitopes comprising as few as 8 to 10 amino acids have been shown to be sufficient to raise antibodies capable of binding to, at the very least, linear epitopes in a denatured polypeptide (e.g., in Western blotting.)

As used herein, the term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (Mab) is meant to include intact molecules as well as antibody fragments (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab')₂ fragments) which are capable of specifically binding to protein. Fab and F(ab')₂ fragments lack the Fc fragment of intact antibody, clear more rapidly from

the circulation, and may have less non-specific tissue binding than an intact antibody. (Wahl et al., J. Nucl. Med. 24:316-325 (1983).) Thus, these fragments are preferred, as well as the products of a FAB or other immunoglobulin expression library. Moreover, antibodies of the present invention include chimeric, single chain, and
5 humanized antibodies.

Fusion Proteins

Any polypeptide of the present invention can be used to generate fusion proteins. For example, the polypeptide of the present invention, when fused to a
10 second protein, can be used as an antigenic tag. Antibodies raised against the polypeptide of the present invention can be used to indirectly detect the second protein by binding to the polypeptide. Moreover, because secreted proteins target cellular locations based on trafficking signals, the polypeptides of the present invention can be used as targeting molecules once fused to other proteins.

15 Examples of domains that can be fused to polypeptides of the present invention include not only heterologous signal sequences, but also other heterologous functional regions. The fusion does not necessarily need to be direct, but may occur through linker sequences.

Moreover, fusion proteins may also be engineered to improve characteristics
20 of the polypeptide of the present invention. For instance, a region of additional amino acids, particularly charged amino acids, may be added to the N-terminus of the polypeptide to improve stability and persistence during purification from the host cell or subsequent handling and storage. Also, peptide moieties may be added to the polypeptide to facilitate purification. Such regions may be removed prior to final
25 preparation of the polypeptide. The addition of peptide moieties to facilitate handling of polypeptides are familiar and routine techniques in the art.

Moreover, polypeptides of the present invention, including fragments, and specifically epitopes, can be combined with parts of the constant domain of immunoglobulins (IgG), resulting in chimeric polypeptides. These fusion proteins
30 facilitate purification and show an increased half-life in vivo. One reported example

describes chimeric proteins consisting of the first two domains of the human CD4-polypeptide and various domains of the constant regions of the heavy or light chains of mammalian immunoglobulins. (EP A 394,827; Traunecker et al., Nature 331:84-86 (1988).) Fusion proteins having disulfide-linked dimeric structures (due to the
5 IgG) can also be more efficient in binding and neutralizing other molecules, than the monomeric secreted protein or protein fragment alone. (Fountoulakis et al., J. Biochem. 270:3958-3964 (1995).)

Similarly, EP-A-O 464 533 (Canadian counterpart 2045869) discloses fusion proteins comprising various portions of constant region of immunoglobulin molecules
10 together with another human protein or part thereof. In many cases, the Fc part in a fusion protein is beneficial in therapy and diagnosis, and thus can result in, for example, improved pharmacokinetic properties. (EP-A 0232 262.) Alternatively, deleting the Fc part after the fusion protein has been expressed, detected, and purified, would be desired. For example, the Fc portion may hinder therapy and diagnosis if
15 the fusion protein is used as an antigen for immunizations. In drug discovery, for example, human proteins, such as hIL-5, have been fused with Fc portions for the purpose of high-throughput screening assays to identify antagonists of hIL-5. (See, D. Bennett et al., J. Molecular Recognition 8:52-58 (1995); K. Johanson et al., J. Biol. Chem. 270:9459-9471 (1995).)

Moreover, the polypeptides of the present invention can be fused to marker
20 sequences, such as a peptide which facilitates purification of the fused polypeptide. In preferred embodiments, the marker amino acid sequence is a hexa-histidine peptide, such as the tag provided in a pQE vector (QIAGEN, Inc., 9259 Eton Avenue, Chatsworth, CA, 91311), among others, many of which are commercially available.
25 As described in Gentz et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:821-824 (1989), for instance, hexa-histidine provides for convenient purification of the fusion protein. Another peptide tag useful for purification, the "HA" tag, corresponds to an epitope derived from the influenza hemagglutinin protein. (Wilson et al., Cell 37:767 (1984).)

Thus, any of these above fusions can be engineered using the polynucleotides or the polypeptides of the present invention.

Vectors, Host Cells, and Protein Production

5 The present invention also relates to vectors containing the polynucleotide of the present invention, host cells, and the production of polypeptides by recombinant techniques. The vector may be, for example, a phage, plasmid, viral, or retroviral vector. Retroviral vectors may be replication competent or replication defective. In the latter case, viral propagation generally will occur only in complementing host
10 cells.

 The polynucleotides may be joined to a vector containing a selectable marker for propagation in a host. Generally, a plasmid vector is introduced in a precipitate, such as a calcium phosphate precipitate, or in a complex with a charged lipid. If the vector is a virus, it may be packaged in vitro using an appropriate packaging cell line
15 and then transduced into host cells.

 The polynucleotide insert should be operatively linked to an appropriate promoter, such as the phage lambda PL promoter, the E. coli lac, trp, phoA and tac promoters, the SV40 early and late promoters and promoters of retroviral LTRs, to name a few. Other suitable promoters will be known to the skilled artisan. The
20 expression constructs will further contain sites for transcription initiation, termination, and, in the transcribed region, a ribosome binding site for translation. The coding portion of the transcripts expressed by the constructs will preferably include a translation initiating codon at the beginning and a termination codon (UAA, UGA or UAG) appropriately positioned at the end of the polypeptide to be translated.

25 As indicated, the expression vectors will preferably include at least one selectable marker. Such markers include dihydrofolate reductase, G418 or neomycin resistance for eukaryotic cell culture and tetracycline, kanamycin or ampicillin resistance genes for culturing in E. coli and other bacteria. Representative examples of appropriate hosts include, but are not limited to, bacterial cells, such as E. coli,
30 Streptomyces and Salmonella typhimurium cells; fungal cells, such as yeast cells;

insect cells such as *Drosophila* S2 and *Spodoptera* Sf9 cells; animal cells such as CHO, COS, 293, and Bowes melanoma cells; and plant cells. Appropriate culture mediums and conditions for the above-described host cells are known in the art.

Among vectors preferred for use in bacteria include pQE70, pQE60 and pQE-
5 9, available from QIAGEN, Inc.; pBluescript vectors, Phagescript vectors, pNH8A, pNH16a, pNH18A, pNH46A, available from Stratagene Cloning Systems, Inc.; and ptrc99a, pKK223-3, pKK233-3, pDR540, pRIT5 available from Pharmacia Biotech, Inc. Among preferred eukaryotic vectors are pWLNEO, pSV2CAT, pOG44, pXT1 and pSG available from Stratagene; and pSVK3, pBPV, pMSG and pSVL available
10 from Pharmacia. Other suitable vectors will be readily apparent to the skilled artisan.

Introduction of the construct into the host cell can be effected by calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran mediated transfection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, infection, or other methods. Such methods are described in many standard laboratory manuals, such as Davis et al., Basic
15 Methods In Molecular Biology (1986). It is specifically contemplated that the polypeptides of the present invention may in fact be expressed by a host cell lacking a recombinant vector.

A polypeptide of this invention can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by well-known methods including ammonium sulfate or
20 ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography and lectin chromatography. Most preferably, high performance liquid chromatography ("HPLC") is employed for purification.

25 Polypeptides of the present invention, and preferably the secreted form, can also be recovered from: products purified from natural sources, including bodily fluids, tissues and cells, whether directly isolated or cultured; products of chemical synthetic procedures; and products produced by recombinant techniques from a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host, including, for example, bacterial, yeast, higher plant,
30 insect, and mammalian cells. Depending upon the host employed in a recombinant

production procedure, the polypeptides of the present invention may be glycosylated or may be non-glycosylated. In addition, polypeptides of the invention may also include an initial modified methionine residue, in some cases as a result of host-mediated processes. Thus, it is well known in the art that the N-terminal methionine encoded by the translation initiation codon generally is removed with high efficiency from any protein after translation in all eukaryotic cells. While the N-terminal methionine on most proteins also is efficiently removed in most prokaryotes, for some proteins, this prokaryotic removal process is inefficient, depending on the nature of the amino acid to which the N-terminal methionine is covalently linked.

In addition to encompassing host cells containing the vector constructs discussed herein, the invention also encompasses primary, secondary, and immortalized host cells of vertebrate origin, particularly mammalian origin, that have been engineered to delete or replace endogenous genetic material (e.g., coding sequence), and/or to include genetic material (e.g., heterologous polynucleotide sequences) that is operably associated with the polynucleotides of the invention, and which activates, alters, and/or amplifies endogenous polynucleotides. For example, techniques known in the art may be used to operably associate heterologous control regions (e.g., promoter and/or enhancer) and endogenous polynucleotide sequences via homologous recombination (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,641,670, issued June 24, 1997; International Publication No. WO 96/29411, published September 26, 1996; International Publication No. WO 94/12650, published August 4, 1994; Koller et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:8932-8935 (1989); and Zijlstra et al., Nature 342:435-438 (1989), the disclosures of each of which are incorporated by reference in their entireties).

Uses of the Polynucleotides

Each of the polynucleotides identified herein can be used in numerous ways as reagents. The following description should be considered exemplary and utilizes known techniques.

The polynucleotides of the present invention are useful for chromosome identification. There exists an ongoing need to identify new chromosome markers, since few chromosome marking reagents, based on actual sequence data (repeat polymorphisms), are presently available. Each polynucleotide of the present invention can be used as a chromosome marker.

Briefly, sequences can be mapped to chromosomes by preparing PCR primers (preferably 15-25 bp) from the sequences shown in SEQ ID NO:X. Primers can be selected using computer analysis so that primers do not span more than one predicted exon in the genomic DNA. These primers are then used for PCR screening of somatic cell hybrids containing individual human chromosomes. Only those hybrids containing the human gene corresponding to the SEQ ID NO:X will yield an amplified fragment.

Similarly, somatic hybrids provide a rapid method of PCR mapping the polynucleotides to particular chromosomes. Three or more clones can be assigned per day using a single thermal cycler. Moreover, sublocalization of the polynucleotides can be achieved with panels of specific chromosome fragments. Other gene mapping strategies that can be used include in situ hybridization, prescreening with labeled flow-sorted chromosomes, and preselection by hybridization to construct chromosome specific-cDNA libraries.

Precise chromosomal location of the polynucleotides can also be achieved using fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) of a metaphase chromosomal spread. This technique uses polynucleotides as short as 500 or 600 bases; however, polynucleotides 2,000-4,000 bp are preferred. For a review of this technique, see Verma et al., "Human Chromosomes: a Manual of Basic Techniques," Pergamon Press, New York (1988).

For chromosome mapping, the polynucleotides can be used individually (to mark a single chromosome or a single site on that chromosome) or in panels (for marking multiple sites and/or multiple chromosomes). Preferred polynucleotides correspond to the noncoding regions of the cDNAs because the coding sequences are

more likely conserved within gene families, thus increasing the chance of cross hybridization during chromosomal mapping.

Once a polynucleotide has been mapped to a precise chromosomal location, the physical position of the polynucleotide can be used in linkage analysis. Linkage analysis establishes coinheritance between a chromosomal location and presentation of a particular disease. (Disease mapping data are found, for example, in V. McKusick, Mendelian Inheritance in Man (available on line through Johns Hopkins University Welch Medical Library) .) Assuming 1 megabase mapping resolution and one gene per 20 kb, a cDNA precisely localized to a chromosomal region associated with the disease could be one of 50-500 potential causative genes.

Thus, once coinheritance is established, differences in the polynucleotide and the corresponding gene between affected and unaffected individuals can be examined. First, visible structural alterations in the chromosomes, such as deletions or translocations, are examined in chromosome spreads or by PCR. If no structural alterations exist, the presence of point mutations are ascertained. Mutations observed in some or all affected individuals, but not in normal individuals, indicates that the mutation may cause the disease. However, complete sequencing of the polypeptide and the corresponding gene from several normal individuals is required to distinguish the mutation from a polymorphism. If a new polymorphism is identified, this polymorphic polypeptide can be used for further linkage analysis.

Furthermore, increased or decreased expression of the gene in affected individuals as compared to unaffected individuals can be assessed using polynucleotides of the present invention. Any of these alterations (altered expression, chromosomal rearrangement, or mutation) can be used as a diagnostic or prognostic marker.

In addition to the foregoing, a polynucleotide can be used to control gene expression through triple helix formation or antisense DNA or RNA. Both methods rely on binding of the polynucleotide to DNA or RNA. For these techniques, preferred polynucleotides are usually 20 to 40 bases in length and complementary to either the region of the gene involved in transcription (triple helix - see Lee et al.,

Nucl. Acids Res. 6:3073 (1979); Cooney et al., Science 241:456 (1988); and Dervan et al., Science 251:1360 (1991)) or to the mRNA itself (antisense - Okano, J. Neurochem. 56:560 (1991); Oligodeoxy-nucleotides as Antisense Inhibitors of Gene Expression, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL (1988).) Triple helix formation optimally
5 results in a shut-off of RNA transcription from DNA, while antisense RNA hybridization blocks translation of an mRNA molecule into polypeptide. Both techniques are effective in model systems, and the information disclosed herein can be used to design antisense or triple helix polynucleotides in an effort to treat disease.

Polynucleotides of the present invention are also useful in gene therapy. One
10 goal of gene therapy is to insert a normal gene into an organism having a defective gene, in an effort to correct the genetic defect. The polynucleotides disclosed in the present invention offer a means of targeting such genetic defects in a highly accurate manner. Another goal is to insert a new gene that was not present in the host genome, thereby producing a new trait in the host cell.

15 The polynucleotides are also useful for identifying individuals from minute biological samples. The United States military, for example, is considering the use of restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) for identification of its personnel. In this technique, an individual's genomic DNA is digested with one or more restriction enzymes, and probed on a Southern blot to yield unique bands for
20 identifying personnel. This method does not suffer from the current limitations of "Dog Tags" which can be lost, switched, or stolen, making positive identification difficult. The polynucleotides of the present invention can be used as additional DNA markers for RFLP.

The polynucleotides of the present invention can also be used as an alternative
25 to RFLP, by determining the actual base-by-base DNA sequence of selected portions of an individual's genome. These sequences can be used to prepare PCR primers for amplifying and isolating such selected DNA, which can then be sequenced. Using this technique, individuals can be identified because each individual will have a unique set of DNA sequences. Once an unique ID database is established for an

individual, positive identification of that individual, living or dead, can be made from extremely small tissue samples.

Forensic biology also benefits from using DNA-based identification techniques as disclosed herein. DNA sequences taken from very small biological samples such as tissues, e.g., hair or skin, or body fluids, e.g., blood, saliva, semen, etc., can be amplified using PCR. In one prior art technique, gene sequences amplified from polymorphic loci, such as DQa class II HLA gene, are used in forensic biology to identify individuals. (Erlich, H., PCR Technology, Freeman and Co. (1992).) Once these specific polymorphic loci are amplified, they are digested with one or more restriction enzymes, yielding an identifying set of bands on a Southern blot probed with DNA corresponding to the DQa class II HLA gene. Similarly, polynucleotides of the present invention can be used as polymorphic markers for forensic purposes.

There is also a need for reagents capable of identifying the source of a particular tissue. Such need arises, for example, in forensics when presented with tissue of unknown origin. Appropriate reagents can comprise, for example, DNA probes or primers specific to particular tissue prepared from the sequences of the present invention. Panels of such reagents can identify tissue by species and/or by organ type. In a similar fashion, these reagents can be used to screen tissue cultures for contamination.

In the very least, the polynucleotides of the present invention can be used as molecular weight markers on Southern gels, as diagnostic probes for the presence of a specific mRNA in a particular cell type, as a probe to "subtract-out" known sequences in the process of discovering novel polynucleotides, for selecting and making oligomers for attachment to a "gene chip" or other support, to raise anti-DNA antibodies using DNA immunization techniques, and as an antigen to elicit an immune response.

Uses of the Polypeptides

Each of the polypeptides identified herein can be used in numerous ways. The following description should be considered exemplary and utilizes known techniques.

A polypeptide of the present invention can be used to assay protein levels in a biological sample using antibody-based techniques. For example, protein expression in tissues can be studied with classical immunohistological methods. (Jalkanen, M., et al., J. Cell. Biol. 101:976-985 (1985); Jalkanen, M., et al., J. Cell . Biol. 105:3087-3096 (1987).) Other antibody-based methods useful for detecting protein gene expression include immunoassays, such as the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and the radioimmunoassay (RIA). Suitable antibody assay labels are known in the art and include enzyme labels, such as, glucose oxidase, and radioisotopes, such as iodine (125I, 121I), carbon (14C), sulfur (35S), tritium (3H), indium (112In), and technetium (99mTc), and fluorescent labels, such as fluorescein and rhodamine, and biotin.

In addition to assaying secreted protein levels in a biological sample, proteins can also be detected in vivo by imaging. Antibody labels or markers for in vivo imaging of protein include those detectable by X-radiography, NMR or ESR. For X-radiography, suitable labels include radioisotopes such as barium or cesium, which emit detectable radiation but are not overtly harmful to the subject. Suitable markers for NMR and ESR include those with a detectable characteristic spin, such as deuterium, which may be incorporated into the antibody by labeling of nutrients for the relevant hybridoma.

A protein-specific antibody or antibody fragment which has been labeled with an appropriate detectable imaging moiety, such as a radioisotope (for example, 131I, 112In, 99mTc), a radio-opaque substance, or a material detectable by nuclear magnetic resonance, is introduced (for example, parenterally, subcutaneously, or intraperitoneally) into the mammal. It will be understood in the art that the size of the subject and the imaging system used will determine the quantity of imaging moiety needed to produce diagnostic images. In the case of a radioisotope moiety, for a human subject, the quantity of radioactivity injected will normally range from about 5 to 20 millicuries of 99mTc. The labeled antibody or antibody fragment will then

preferentially accumulate at the location of cells which contain the specific protein.

In vivo tumor imaging is described in S.W. Burchiel et al., "Immunopharmacokinetics of Radiolabeled Antibodies and Their Fragments." (Chapter 13 in Tumor Imaging: The Radiochemical Detection of Cancer, S.W. Burchiel and B. A. Rhodes, eds.,
5 Masson Publishing Inc. (1982).)

Thus, the invention provides a diagnostic method of a disorder, which involves (a) assaying the expression of a polypeptide of the present invention in cells or body fluid of an individual; (b) comparing the level of gene expression with a standard gene expression level, whereby an increase or decrease in the assayed
10 polypeptide gene expression level compared to the standard expression level is indicative of a disorder.

Moreover, polypeptides of the present invention can be used to treat disease. For example, patients can be administered a polypeptide of the present invention in an effort to replace absent or decreased levels of the polypeptide (e.g., insulin), to
15 supplement absent or decreased levels of a different polypeptide (e.g., hemoglobin S for hemoglobin B), to inhibit the activity of a polypeptide (e.g., an oncogene), to activate the activity of a polypeptide (e.g., by binding to a receptor), to reduce the activity of a membrane bound receptor by competing with it for free ligand (e.g., soluble TNF receptors used in reducing inflammation), or to bring about a desired
20 response (e.g., blood vessel growth).

Similarly, antibodies directed to a polypeptide of the present invention can also be used to treat disease. For example, administration of an antibody directed to a polypeptide of the present invention can bind and reduce overproduction of the polypeptide. Similarly, administration of an antibody can activate the polypeptide,
25 such as by binding to a polypeptide bound to a membrane (receptor).

At the very least, the polypeptides of the present invention can be used as molecular weight markers on SDS-PAGE gels or on molecular sieve gel filtration columns using methods well known to those of skill in the art. Polypeptides can also be used to raise antibodies, which in turn are used to measure protein expression from
30 a recombinant cell, as a way of assessing transformation of the host cell. Moreover,

the polypeptides of the present invention can be used to test the following biological activities.

Biological Activities

5 The polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention can be used in assays to test for one or more biological activities. If these polynucleotides and polypeptides do exhibit activity in a particular assay, it is likely that these molecules may be involved in the diseases associated with the biological activity. Thus, the polynucleotides and polypeptides could be used to treat the associated disease.

10

Immune Activity

 A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may be useful in treating deficiencies or disorders of the immune system, by activating or inhibiting the proliferation, differentiation, or mobilization (chemotaxis) of immune cells. Immune
15 cells develop through a process called hematopoiesis, producing myeloid (platelets, red blood cells, neutrophils, and macrophages) and lymphoid (B and T lymphocytes) cells from pluripotent stem cells. The etiology of these immune deficiencies or disorders may be genetic, somatic, such as cancer or some autoimmune disorders, acquired (e.g., by chemotherapy or toxins), or infectious. Moreover, a polynucleotide
20 or polypeptide of the present invention can be used as a marker or detector of a particular immune system disease or disorder.

 A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may be useful in treating or detecting deficiencies or disorders of hematopoietic cells. A
polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention could be used to increase
25 differentiation and proliferation of hematopoietic cells, including the pluripotent stem cells, in an effort to treat those disorders associated with a decrease in certain (or many) types hematopoietic cells. Examples of immunologic deficiency syndromes include, but are not limited to: blood protein disorders (e.g. agammaglobulinemia, dysgammaglobulinemia), ataxia telangiectasia, common variable immunodeficiency,
30 Digeorge Syndrome, HIV infection, HTLV-BLV infection, leukocyte adhesion

deficiency syndrome, lymphopenia, phagocyte bactericidal dysfunction, severe combined immunodeficiency (SCIDs), Wiskott-Aldrich Disorder, anemia, thrombocytopenia, or hemoglobinuria.

Moreover, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention could also
5 be used to modulate hemostatic (the stopping of bleeding) or thrombolytic activity (clot formation). For example, by increasing hemostatic or thrombolytic activity, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention could be used to treat blood coagulation disorders (e.g., afibrinogenemia, factor deficiencies), blood platelet disorders (e.g. thrombocytopenia), or wounds resulting from trauma, surgery, or other
10 causes. Alternatively, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention that can decrease hemostatic or thrombolytic activity could be used to inhibit or dissolve clotting. These molecules could be important in the treatment of heart attacks (infarction), strokes, or scarring.

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may also be useful in
15 treating or detecting autoimmune disorders. Many autoimmune disorders result from inappropriate recognition of self as foreign material by immune cells. This inappropriate recognition results in an immune response leading to the destruction of the host tissue. Therefore, the administration of a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention that inhibits an immune response, particularly the proliferation,
20 differentiation, or chemotaxis of T-cells, may be an effective therapy in preventing autoimmune disorders.

Examples of autoimmune disorders that can be treated or detected by the present invention include, but are not limited to: Addison's Disease, hemolytic anemia, antiphospholipid syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, allergic
25 encephalomyelitis, glomerulonephritis, Goodpasture's Syndrome, Graves' Disease, Multiple Sclerosis, Myasthenia Gravis, Neuritis, Ophthalmia, Bullous Pemphigoid, Pemphigus, Polyendocrinopathies, Purpura, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, Autoimmune Thyroiditis, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Autoimmune Pulmonary Inflammation, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and
30 autoimmune inflammatory eye disease.

Similarly, allergic reactions and conditions, such as asthma (particularly allergic asthma) or other respiratory problems, may also be treated by a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention. Moreover, these molecules can be used to treat anaphylaxis, hypersensitivity to an antigenic molecule, or blood group incompatibility.

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may also be used to treat and/or prevent organ rejection or graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). Organ rejection occurs by host immune cell destruction of the transplanted tissue through an immune response. Similarly, an immune response is also involved in GVHD, but, in this case, the foreign transplanted immune cells destroy the host tissues. The administration of a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention that inhibits an immune response, particularly the proliferation, differentiation, or chemotaxis of T-cells, may be an effective therapy in preventing organ rejection or GVHD.

Similarly, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also be used to modulate inflammation. For example, the polypeptide or polynucleotide may inhibit the proliferation and differentiation of cells involved in an inflammatory response. These molecules can be used to treat inflammatory conditions, both chronic and acute conditions, including inflammation associated with infection (e.g., septic shock, sepsis, or systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)), ischemia-reperfusion injury, endotoxin lethality, arthritis, complement-mediated hyperacute rejection, nephritis, cytokine or chemokine induced lung injury, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, or resulting from over production of cytokines (e.g., TNF or IL-1.)

Hyperproliferative Disorders

A polypeptide or polynucleotide can be used to treat or detect hyperproliferative disorders, including neoplasms. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may inhibit the proliferation of the disorder through direct or indirect interactions. Alternatively, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may proliferate other cells which can inhibit the hyperproliferative disorder.

For example, by increasing an immune response, particularly increasing antigenic qualities of the hyperproliferative disorder or by proliferating, differentiating, or mobilizing T-cells, hyperproliferative disorders can be treated. This immune response may be increased by either enhancing an existing immune response, or by initiating a new immune response. Alternatively, decreasing an immune response may also be a method of treating hyperproliferative disorders, such as a chemotherapeutic agent.

Examples of hyperproliferative disorders that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention include, but are not limited to neoplasms located in the: abdomen, bone, breast, digestive system, liver, pancreas, peritoneum, endocrine glands (adrenal, parathyroid, pituitary, testicles, ovary, thymus, thyroid), eye, head and neck, nervous (central and peripheral), lymphatic system, pelvic, skin, soft tissue, spleen, thoracic, and urogenital.

Similarly, other hyperproliferative disorders can also be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention. Examples of such hyperproliferative disorders include, but are not limited to: hypergammaglobulinemia, lymphoproliferative disorders, paraproteinemias, purpura, sarcoidosis, Sezary Syndrome, Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia, Gaucher's Disease, histiocytosis, and any other hyperproliferative disease, besides neoplasia, located in an organ system listed above.

Infectious Disease

A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect infectious agents. For example, by increasing the immune response, particularly increasing the proliferation and differentiation of B and/or T cells, infectious diseases may be treated. The immune response may be increased by either enhancing an existing immune response, or by initiating a new immune response. Alternatively, the polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also directly inhibit the infectious agent, without necessarily eliciting an immune response.

Viruses are one example of an infectious agent that can cause disease or symptoms that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention. Examples of viruses, include, but are not limited to the following DNA and RNA viral families: Arbovirus, Adenoviridae, Arenaviridae, Arterivirus, Birnaviridae, Bunyaviridae, Caliciviridae, Circoviridae, Coronaviridae, Flaviviridae, Hepadnaviridae (Hepatitis), Herpesviridae (such as, Cytomegalovirus, Herpes Simplex, Herpes Zoster), Mononegavirus (e.g., Paramyxoviridae, Morbillivirus, Rhabdoviridae), Orthomyxoviridae (e.g., Influenza), Papovaviridae, Parvoviridae, Picornaviridae, Poxviridae (such as Smallpox or Vaccinia), Reoviridae (e.g., Rotavirus), Retroviridae (HTLV-I, HTLV-II, Lentivirus), and Togaviridae (e.g., Rubivirus). Viruses falling within these families can cause a variety of diseases or symptoms, including, but not limited to: arthritis, bronchiolitis, encephalitis, eye infections (e.g., conjunctivitis, keratitis), chronic fatigue syndrome, hepatitis (A, B, C, E, Chronic Active, Delta), meningitis, opportunistic infections (e.g., AIDS), pneumonia, Burkitt's Lymphoma, chickenpox, hemorrhagic fever, Measles, Mumps, Parainfluenza, Rabies, the common cold, Polio, leukemia, Rubella, sexually transmitted diseases, skin diseases (e.g., Kaposi's, warts), and viremia. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect any of these symptoms or diseases.

Similarly, bacterial or fungal agents that can cause disease or symptoms and that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention include, but not limited to, the following Gram-Negative and Gram-positive bacterial families and fungi: Actinomycetales (e.g., Corynebacterium, Mycobacterium, Nocardia), Aspergillus, Bacillaceae (e.g., Anthrax, Clostridium), Bacteroidaceae, Blastomycosis, Bordetella, Borrelia, Brucellosis, Candidiasis, Campylobacter, Coccidioidomycosis, Cryptococcosis, Dermatocycoses, Enterobacteriaceae (Klebsiella, Salmonella, Serratia, Yersinia), Erysipelothrix, Helicobacter, Legionellosis, Leptospirosis, Listeria, Mycoplasmatales, Neisseriaceae (e.g., Acinetobacter, Gonorrhea, Meningococcal), Pasteurellaceae Infections (e.g., Actinobacillus, Haemophilus, Pasteurella), Pseudomonas, Rickettsiaceae,

Chlamydiaceae, Syphilis, and Staphylococcal. These bacterial or fungal families can cause the following diseases or symptoms, including, but not limited to: bacteremia, endocarditis, eye infections (conjunctivitis, tuberculosis, uveitis), gingivitis, opportunistic infections (e.g., AIDS related infections), paronychia, prosthesis-related infections, Reiter's Disease, respiratory tract infections, such as Whooping Cough or Empyema, sepsis, Lyme Disease, Cat-Scratch Disease, Dysentery, Paratyphoid Fever, food poisoning, Typhoid, pneumonia, Gonorrhea, meningitis, Chlamydia, Syphilis, Diphtheria, Leprosy, Paratuberculosis, Tuberculosis, Lupus, Botulism, gangrene, tetanus, impetigo, Rheumatic Fever, Scarlet Fever, sexually transmitted diseases, skin diseases (e.g., cellulitis, dermatocycoses), toxemia, urinary tract infections, wound infections. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect any of these symptoms or diseases.

Moreover, parasitic agents causing disease or symptoms that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention include, but not limited to, the following families: Amebiasis, Babesiosis, Coccidiosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Dientamoebiasis, Dourine, Ectoparasitic, Giardiasis, Helminthiasis, Leishmaniasis, Theileriasis, Toxoplasmosis, Trypanosomiasis, and Trichomonas. These parasites can cause a variety of diseases or symptoms, including, but not limited to: Scabies, Trombiculiasis, eye infections, intestinal disease (e.g., dysentery, giardiasis), liver disease, lung disease, opportunistic infections (e.g., AIDS related), Malaria, pregnancy complications, and toxoplasmosis. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect any of these symptoms or diseases.

Preferably, treatment using a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention could either be by administering an effective amount of a polypeptide to the patient, or by removing cells from the patient, supplying the cells with a polynucleotide of the present invention, and returning the engineered cells to the patient (ex vivo therapy). Moreover, the polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used as an antigen in a vaccine to raise an immune response against infectious disease.

Regeneration

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention can be used to differentiate, proliferate, and attract cells, leading to the regeneration of tissues. (See, Science 276:59-87 (1997).) The regeneration of tissues could be used to repair, replace, or protect tissue damaged by congenital defects, trauma (wounds, burns, incisions, or ulcers), age, disease (e.g. osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, periodontal disease, liver failure), surgery, including cosmetic plastic surgery, fibrosis, reperfusion injury, or systemic cytokine damage.

Tissues that could be regenerated using the present invention include organs (e.g., pancreas, liver, intestine, kidney, skin, endothelium), muscle (smooth, skeletal or cardiac), vasculature (including vascular and lymphatics), nervous, hematopoietic, and skeletal (bone, cartilage, tendon, and ligament) tissue. Preferably, regeneration occurs without or decreased scarring. Regeneration also may include angiogenesis.

Moreover, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may increase regeneration of tissues difficult to heal. For example, increased tendon/ligament regeneration would quicken recovery time after damage. A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention could also be used prophylactically in an effort to avoid damage. Specific diseases that could be treated include of tendinitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and other tendon or ligament defects. A further example of tissue regeneration of non-healing wounds includes pressure ulcers, ulcers associated with vascular insufficiency, surgical, and traumatic wounds.

Similarly, nerve and brain tissue could also be regenerated by using a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention to proliferate and differentiate nerve cells. Diseases that could be treated using this method include central and peripheral nervous system diseases, neuropathies, or mechanical and traumatic disorders (e.g., spinal cord disorders, head trauma, cerebrovascular disease, and stroke). Specifically, diseases associated with peripheral nerve injuries, peripheral neuropathy (e.g., resulting from chemotherapy or other medical therapies), localized neuropathies, and central nervous system diseases (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,

Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and Shy-Drager syndrome), could all be treated using the polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention.

5 **Chemotaxis**

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may have chemotaxis activity. A chemotactic molecule attracts or mobilizes cells (e.g., monocytes, fibroblasts, neutrophils, T-cells, mast cells, eosinophils, epithelial and/or endothelial cells) to a particular site in the body, such as inflammation, infection, or site of
10 hyperproliferation. The mobilized cells can then fight off and/or heal the particular trauma or abnormality.

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may increase chemotactic activity of particular cells. These chemotactic molecules can then be used to treat inflammation, infection, hyperproliferative disorders, or any immune system
15 disorder by increasing the number of cells targeted to a particular location in the body. For example, chemotactic molecules can be used to treat wounds and other trauma to tissues by attracting immune cells to the injured location. Chemotactic molecules of the present invention can also attract fibroblasts, which can be used to treat wounds.

It is also contemplated that a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present
20 invention may inhibit chemotactic activity. These molecules could also be used to treat disorders. Thus, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention could be used as an inhibitor of chemotaxis.

Binding Activity

25 A polypeptide of the present invention may be used to screen for molecules that bind to the polypeptide or for molecules to which the polypeptide binds. The binding of the polypeptide and the molecule may activate (agonist), increase, inhibit (antagonist), or decrease activity of the polypeptide or the molecule bound. Examples of such molecules include antibodies, oligonucleotides, proteins (e.g., receptors), or
30 small molecules.

Preferably, the molecule is closely related to the natural ligand of the polypeptide, e.g., a fragment of the ligand, or a natural substrate, a ligand, a structural or functional mimetic. (See, Coligan et al., Current Protocols in Immunology 1(2):Chapter 5 (1991).) Similarly, the molecule can be closely related to the natural
5 receptor to which the polypeptide binds, or at least, a fragment of the receptor capable of being bound by the polypeptide (e.g., active site). In either case, the molecule can be rationally designed using known techniques.

Preferably, the screening for these molecules involves producing appropriate cells which express the polypeptide, either as a secreted protein or on the cell
10 membrane. Preferred cells include cells from mammals, yeast, *Drosophila*, or *E. coli*. Cells expressing the polypeptide (or cell membrane containing the expressed polypeptide) are then preferably contacted with a test compound potentially containing the molecule to observe binding, stimulation, or inhibition of activity of either the polypeptide or the molecule.

15 The assay may simply test binding of a candidate compound to the polypeptide, wherein binding is detected by a label, or in an assay involving competition with a labeled competitor. Further, the assay may test whether the candidate compound results in a signal generated by binding to the polypeptide.

Alternatively, the assay can be carried out using cell-free preparations,
20 polypeptide/molecule affixed to a solid support, chemical libraries, or natural product mixtures. The assay may also simply comprise the steps of mixing a candidate compound with a solution containing a polypeptide, measuring polypeptide/molecule activity or binding, and comparing the polypeptide/molecule activity or binding to a standard.

25 Preferably, an ELISA assay can measure polypeptide level or activity in a sample (e.g., biological sample) using a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody. The antibody can measure polypeptide level or activity by either binding, directly or indirectly, to the polypeptide or by competing with the polypeptide for a substrate.

All of these above assays can be used as diagnostic or prognostic markers.
30 The molecules discovered using these assays can be used to treat disease or to bring

about a particular result in a patient (e.g., blood vessel growth) by activating or inhibiting the polypeptide/molecule. Moreover, the assays can discover agents which may inhibit or enhance the production of the polypeptide from suitably manipulated cells or tissues.

- 5 Therefore, the invention includes a method of identifying compounds which bind to a polypeptide of the invention comprising the steps of: (a) incubating a candidate binding compound with a polypeptide of the invention; and (b) determining if binding has occurred. Moreover, the invention includes a method of identifying agonists/antagonists comprising the steps of: (a) incubating a candidate compound
10 with a polypeptide of the invention, (b) assaying a biological activity, and (b) determining if a biological activity of the polypeptide has been altered.

Other Activities

- A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also increase or
15 decrease the differentiation or proliferation of embryonic stem cells, besides, as discussed above, hematopoietic lineage.

- A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also be used to modulate mammalian characteristics, such as body height, weight, hair color, eye color, skin, percentage of adipose tissue, pigmentation, size, and shape (e.g., cosmetic
20 surgery). Similarly, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may be used to modulate mammalian metabolism affecting catabolism, anabolism, processing, utilization, and storage of energy.

- A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may be used to change a mammal's mental state or physical state by influencing biorhythms,
25 caricadic rhythms, depression (including depressive disorders), tendency for violence, tolerance for pain, reproductive capabilities (preferably by Activin or Inhibin-like activity), hormonal or endocrine levels, appetite, libido, memory, stress, or other cognitive qualities.

- A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also be used as a
30 food additive or preservative, such as to increase or decrease storage capabilities, fat

content, lipid, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, cofactors or other nutritional components.

Other Preferred Embodiments

5 Other preferred embodiments of the claimed invention include an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 50 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1.

10 Also preferred is a nucleic acid molecule wherein said sequence of contiguous nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X in the range of positions beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence and ending with the nucleotide at about the position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X in Table 1.

15 Also preferred is a nucleic acid molecule wherein said sequence of contiguous nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X in the range of positions beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the Start Codon and ending with the nucleotide at about the position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X in Table 1.

20 Similarly preferred is a nucleic acid molecule wherein said sequence of contiguous nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X in the range of positions beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the First Amino Acid of the Signal Peptide and ending with the nucleotide at about the position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X in Table 1.

25 Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 150 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X.

Further preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 500 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X.

5 A further preferred embodiment is a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the First Amino Acid of the Signal Peptide and ending with the nucleotide at about the position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X in Table 1.

10 A further preferred embodiment is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to the complete nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes under stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid molecule, wherein said nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes does not hybridize under stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence consisting of only A residues or of only T residues.

Also preferred is a composition of matter comprising a DNA molecule which comprises a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1, which DNA molecule is contained in the material deposited with the American Type Culture Collection and given the ATCC Deposit Number shown in Table 1 for said cDNA Clone Identifier.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1, which DNA molecule is contained in the deposit given the ATCC Deposit Number shown in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule, wherein said sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of the complete open reading frame sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to sequence of at least 150 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

A further preferred embodiment is an isolated nucleic acid molecule
5 comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to sequence of at least 500 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

A further preferred embodiment is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to the complete
10 nucleotide sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

A further preferred embodiment is a method for detecting in a biological sample a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X
15 wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1; which method comprises a step of comparing a nucleotide sequence of at least one nucleic acid molecule in said sample with a sequence selected from said group and
20 determining whether the sequence of said nucleic acid molecule in said sample is at least 95% identical to said selected sequence.

Also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing sequences comprises determining the extent of nucleic acid hybridization between nucleic acid molecules in said sample and a nucleic acid molecule comprising said sequence
25 selected from said group. Similarly, also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing sequences is performed by comparing the nucleotide sequence determined from a nucleic acid molecule in said sample with said sequence selected from said group. The nucleic acid molecules can comprise DNA molecules or RNA molecules.

A further preferred embodiment is a method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological sample which method comprises a step of detecting nucleic acid molecules in said sample, if any, comprising a nucleotide sequence that is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

10 The method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological sample can comprise a step of detecting nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence in a panel of at least two nucleotide sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from said group.

15 Also preferred is a method for diagnosing in a subject a pathological condition associated with abnormal structure or expression of a gene encoding a secreted protein identified in Table 1, which method comprises a step of detecting in a biological sample obtained from said subject nucleic acid molecules, if any, comprising a nucleotide sequence that is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

25 The method for diagnosing a pathological condition can comprise a step of detecting nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence in a panel of at least two nucleotide sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from said group.

Also preferred is a composition of matter comprising isolated nucleic acid molecules wherein the nucleotide sequences of said nucleic acid molecules comprise a panel of at least two nucleotide sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1. The nucleic acid molecules can comprise DNA molecules or RNA molecules.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least about 10 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1.

Also preferred is a polypeptide, wherein said sequence of contiguous amino acids is included in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y in the range of positions beginning with the residue at about the position of the First Amino Acid of the Secreted Portion and ending with the residue at about the Last Amino Acid of the Open Reading Frame as set forth for SEQ ID NO:Y in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 30 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y.

Further preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 100 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y.

Further preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to the complete amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y.

Further preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least about 10 contiguous amino acids in the complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human

cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is a polypeptide wherein said sequence of contiguous amino acids is included in the amino acid sequence of a secreted portion of the secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 30 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of the secreted portion of the protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 100 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of the secreted portion of the protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of the secreted portion of the protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Further preferred is an isolated antibody which binds specifically to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Further preferred is a method for detecting in a biological sample a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence which is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1; which method comprises a step of comparing an amino acid sequence of at least one polypeptide molecule in said sample with a sequence selected from said group and determining whether the sequence of said polypeptide molecule in said sample is at least 90% identical to said sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids.

Also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing an amino acid sequence of at least one polypeptide molecule in said sample with a sequence selected from said group comprises determining the extent of specific binding of polypeptides in said sample to an antibody which binds specifically to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing sequences is performed by comparing the amino acid sequence determined from a polypeptide molecule in said sample with said sequence selected from said group.

Also preferred is a method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological sample which method comprises a step of detecting polypeptide molecules in said sample, if any, comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted

protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is the above method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological sample, which method comprises a step of detecting polypeptide molecules comprising an amino acid sequence in a panel of at least two amino acid sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the above group.

Also preferred is a method for diagnosing in a subject a pathological condition associated with abnormal structure or expression of a gene encoding a secreted protein identified in Table 1, which method comprises a step of detecting in a biological sample obtained from said subject polypeptide molecules comprising an amino acid sequence in a panel of at least two amino acid sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

In any of these methods, the step of detecting said polypeptide molecules includes using an antibody.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide wherein said polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone

Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule, wherein said nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide has been optimized for expression of said
5 polypeptide in a prokaryotic host.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule, wherein said polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone
10 identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Further preferred is a method of making a recombinant vector comprising inserting any of the above isolated nucleic acid molecule into a vector. Also preferred is the recombinant vector produced by this method. Also preferred is a method of
15 making a recombinant host cell comprising introducing the vector into a host cell, as well as the recombinant host cell produced by this method.

Also preferred is a method of making an isolated polypeptide comprising culturing this recombinant host cell under conditions such that said polypeptide is expressed and recovering said polypeptide. Also preferred is this method of making
20 an isolated polypeptide, wherein said recombinant host cell is a eukaryotic cell and said polypeptide is a secreted portion of a human secreted protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y beginning with the residue at the position of the First Amino Acid of the Secreted Portion of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is an integer set forth in Table 1 and
25 said position of the First Amino Acid of the Secreted Portion of SEQ ID NO:Y is defined in Table 1; and an amino acid sequence of a secreted portion of a protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1. The isolated polypeptide produced by this method is also preferred.

Also preferred is a method of treatment of an individual in need of an increased level of a secreted protein activity, which method comprises administering to such an individual a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of an isolated polypeptide, polynucleotide, or antibody of the claimed invention effective to
 5 increase the level of said protein activity in said individual.

Having generally described the invention, the same will be more readily understood by reference to the following examples, which are provided by way of illustration and are not intended as limiting.

10

Examples

Example 1: Isolation of a Selected cDNA Clone From the Deposited Sample

Each cDNA clone in a cited ATCC deposit is contained in a plasmid vector. Table 1 identifies the vectors used to construct the cDNA library from which each
 15 clone was isolated. In many cases, the vector used to construct the library is a phage vector from which a plasmid has been excised. The table immediately below correlates the related plasmid for each phage vector used in constructing the cDNA library. For example, where a particular clone is identified in Table 1 as being isolated in the vector "Lambda Zap," the corresponding deposited clone is in
 20 "pBluescript."

<u>Vector Used to Construct Library</u>		<u>Corresponding Deposited</u>
<u>Plasmid</u>		
25	Lambda Zap	pBluescript (pBS)
	Uni-Zap XR	pBluescript (pBS)
	Zap Express	pBK
	lafmid BA	plafmid BA
	pSport1	pSport1
	pCMVSPORT 2.0	pCMVSPORT 2.0
	pCMVSPORT 3.0	pCMVSPORT 3.0
30	pCR [®] 2.1	pCR [®] 2.1

Vectors Lambda Zap (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,128,256 and 5,286,636), Uni-Zap XR (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,128,256 and 5,286,636), Zap Express (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,128,256 and 5,286,636), pBluescript (pBS) (Short, J. M. et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 16:7583-7600 (1988); Alting-Mees, M. A. and Short, J. M., Nucleic Acids Res. 17:9494 (1989)) and pBK (Alting-Mees, M. A. et al., Strategies 5:58-61 (1992)) are commercially available from Stratagene Cloning Systems, Inc., 11011 N. Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, CA, 92037. pBS contains an ampicillin resistance gene and pBK contains a neomycin resistance gene. Both can be transformed into E. coli strain XL-1 Blue, also available from Stratagene. pBS comes in 4 forms SK+, SK-, KS+ and KS. The S and K refers to the orientation of the polylinker to the T7 and T3 primer sequences which flank the polylinker region ("S" is for SacI and "K" is for KpnI which are the first sites on each respective end of the linker). "+" or "-" refer to the orientation of the fl origin of replication ("ori"), such that in one orientation, single stranded rescue initiated from the fl ori generates sense strand DNA and in the other, antisense.

Vectors pSport1, pCMVSPORT 2.0 and pCMVSPORT 3.0, were obtained from Life Technologies, Inc., P. O. Box 6009, Gaithersburg, MD 20897. All Sport vectors contain an ampicillin resistance gene and may be transformed into E. coli strain DH10B, also available from Life Technologies. (See, for instance, Gruber, C. E., et al., Focus 15:59 (1993).) Vector lafmid BA (Bento Soares, Columbia University, NY) contains an ampicillin resistance gene and can be transformed into E. coli strain XL-1 Blue. Vector pCR[®]2.1, which is available from Invitrogen, 1600 Faraday Avenue, Carlsbad, CA 92008, contains an ampicillin resistance gene and may be transformed into E. coli strain DH10B, available from Life Technologies. (See, for instance, Clark, J. M., Nuc. Acids Res. 16:9677-9686 (1988) and Mead, D. et al., Bio/Technology 9: (1991).) Preferably, a polynucleotide of the present invention does not comprise the phage vector sequences identified for the particular clone in Table 1, as well as the corresponding plasmid vector sequences designated above.

The deposited material in the sample assigned the ATCC Deposit Number cited in Table 1 for any given cDNA clone also may contain one or more additional

plasmids, each comprising a cDNA clone different from that given clone. Thus, deposits sharing the same ATCC Deposit Number contain at least a plasmid for each cDNA clone identified in Table 1. Typically, each ATCC deposit sample cited in Table 1 comprises a mixture of approximately equal amounts (by weight) of about 50
5 plasmid DNAs, each containing a different cDNA clone; but such a deposit sample may include plasmids for more or less than 50 cDNA clones, up to about 500 cDNA clones.

Two approaches can be used to isolate a particular clone from the deposited sample of plasmid DNAs cited for that clone in Table 1. First, a plasmid is directly
10 isolated by screening the clones using a polynucleotide probe corresponding to SEQ ID NO:X.

Particularly, a specific polynucleotide with 30-40 nucleotides is synthesized using an Applied Biosystems DNA synthesizer according to the sequence reported. The oligonucleotide is labeled, for instance, with ^{32}P - γ -ATP using T4 polynucleotide
15 kinase and purified according to routine methods. (E.g., Maniatis et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring, NY (1982).) The plasmid mixture is transformed into a suitable host, as indicated above (such as XL-1 Blue (Stratagene)) using techniques known to those of skill in the art, such as those provided by the vector supplier or in related publications or patents cited above.
20 The transformants are plated on 1.5% agar plates (containing the appropriate selection agent, e.g., ampicillin) to a density of about 150 transformants (colonies) per plate. These plates are screened using Nylon membranes according to routine methods for bacterial colony screening (e.g., Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Edit., (1989), Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, pages 1.93 to
25 1.104), or other techniques known to those of skill in the art.

Alternatively, two primers of 17-20 nucleotides derived from both ends of the SEQ ID NO:X (i.e., within the region of SEQ ID NO:X bounded by the 5' NT and the 3' NT of the clone defined in Table 1) are synthesized and used to amplify the desired cDNA using the deposited cDNA plasmid as a template. The polymerase chain
30 reaction is carried out under routine conditions, for instance, in 25 μl of reaction

mixture with 0.5 ug of the above cDNA template. A convenient reaction mixture is 1.5-5 mM MgCl₂, 0.01% (w/v) gelatin, 20 µM each of dATP, dCTP, dGTP, dTTP, 25 pmol of each primer and 0.25 Unit of Taq polymerase. Thirty five cycles of PCR (denaturation at 94°C for 1 min; annealing at 55°C for 1 min; elongation at 72°C for 1 min) are performed with a Perkin-Elmer Cetus automated thermal cycler. The amplified product is analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis and the DNA band with expected molecular weight is excised and purified. The PCR product is verified to be the selected sequence by subcloning and sequencing the DNA product.

Several methods are available for the identification of the 5' or 3' non-coding portions of a gene which may not be present in the deposited clone. These methods include but are not limited to, filter probing, clone enrichment using specific probes, and protocols similar or identical to 5' and 3' "RACE" protocols which are well known in the art. For instance, a method similar to 5' RACE is available for generating the missing 5' end of a desired full-length transcript. (Fromont-Racine et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 21(7):1683-1684 (1993).)

Briefly, a specific RNA oligonucleotide is ligated to the 5' ends of a population of RNA presumably containing full-length gene RNA transcripts. A primer set containing a primer specific to the ligated RNA oligonucleotide and a primer specific to a known sequence of the gene of interest is used to PCR amplify the 5' portion of the desired full-length gene. This amplified product may then be sequenced and used to generate the full length gene.

This above method starts with total RNA isolated from the desired source, although poly-A⁺ RNA can be used. The RNA preparation can then be treated with phosphatase if necessary to eliminate 5' phosphate groups on degraded or damaged RNA which may interfere with the later RNA ligase step. The phosphatase should then be inactivated and the RNA treated with tobacco acid pyrophosphatase in order to remove the cap structure present at the 5' ends of messenger RNAs. This reaction leaves a 5' phosphate group at the 5' end of the cap cleaved RNA which can then be ligated to an RNA oligonucleotide using T4 RNA ligase.

This modified RNA preparation is used as a template for first strand cDNA synthesis using a gene specific oligonucleotide. The first strand synthesis reaction is used as a template for PCR amplification of the desired 5' end using a primer specific to the ligated RNA oligonucleotide and a primer specific to the known sequence of the gene of interest. The resultant product is then sequenced and analyzed to confirm that the 5' end sequence belongs to the desired gene.

Example 2: Isolation of Genomic Clones Corresponding to a Polynucleotide

A human genomic P1 library (Genomic Systems, Inc.) is screened by PCR using primers selected for the cDNA sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:X., according to the method described in Example 1. (See also, Sambrook.)

Example 3: Tissue Distribution of Polypeptide

Tissue distribution of mRNA expression of polynucleotides of the present invention is determined using protocols for Northern blot analysis, described by, among others, Sambrook et al. For example, a cDNA probe produced by the method described in Example 1 is labeled with P³² using the rediprime™ DNA labeling system (Amersham Life Science), according to manufacturer's instructions. After labeling, the probe is purified using CHROMA SPIN-100™ column (Clontech Laboratories, Inc.), according to manufacturer's protocol number PT1200-1. The purified labeled probe is then used to examine various human tissues for mRNA expression.

Multiple Tissue Northern (MTN) blots containing various human tissues (H) or human immune system tissues (IM) (Clontech) are examined with the labeled probe using ExpressHyb™ hybridization solution (Clontech) according to manufacturer's protocol number PT1190-1. Following hybridization and washing, the blots are mounted and exposed to film at -70°C overnight, and the films developed according to standard procedures.

Example 4: Chromosomal Mapping of the Polynucleotides

An oligonucleotide primer set is designed according to the sequence at the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:X. This primer preferably spans about 100 nucleotides. This primer set is then used in a polymerase chain reaction under the following set of conditions : 30 seconds, 95°C; 1 minute, 56°C; 1 minute, 70°C. This cycle is
5 repeated 32 times followed by one 5 minute cycle at 70°C. Human, mouse, and hamster DNA is used as template in addition to a somatic cell hybrid panel containing individual chromosomes or chromosome fragments (Bios, Inc). The reactions is analyzed on either 8% polyacrylamide gels or 3.5 % agarose gels. Chromosome mapping is determined by the presence of an approximately 100 bp PCR fragment in
10 the particular somatic cell hybrid.

Example 5: Bacterial Expression of a Polypeptide

A polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the present invention is amplified using PCR oligonucleotide primers corresponding to the 5' and 3' ends of the DNA
15 sequence, as outlined in Example 1, to synthesize insertion fragments. The primers used to amplify the cDNA insert should preferably contain restriction sites, such as BamHI and XbaI, at the 5' end of the primers in order to clone the amplified product into the expression vector. For example, BamHI and XbaI correspond to the restriction enzyme sites on the bacterial expression vector pQE-9. (Qiagen, Inc.,
20 Chatsworth, CA). This plasmid vector encodes antibiotic resistance (Amp^r), a bacterial origin of replication (ori), an IPTG-regulatable promoter/operator (P/O), a ribosome binding site (RBS), a 6-histidine tag (6-His), and restriction enzyme cloning sites.

The pQE-9 vector is digested with BamHI and XbaI and the amplified
25 fragment is ligated into the pQE-9 vector maintaining the reading frame initiated at the bacterial RBS. The ligation mixture is then used to transform the E. coli strain M15/rep4 (Qiagen, Inc.) which contains multiple copies of the plasmid pREP4, which expresses the lacI repressor and also confers kanamycin resistance (Kan^r). Transformants are identified by their ability to grow on LB plates and

ampicillin/kanamycin resistant colonies are selected. Plasmid DNA is isolated and confirmed by restriction analysis.

Clones containing the desired constructs are grown overnight (O/N) in liquid culture in LB media supplemented with both Amp (100 ug/ml) and Kan (25 ug/ml).

- 5 The O/N culture is used to inoculate a large culture at a ratio of 1:100 to 1:250. The cells are grown to an optical density 600 (O.D.⁶⁰⁰) of between 0.4 and 0.6. IPTG (Isopropyl-B-D-thiogalacto pyranoside) is then added to a final concentration of 1 mM. IPTG induces by inactivating the lacI repressor, clearing the P/O leading to increased gene expression.

- 10 Cells are grown for an extra 3 to 4 hours. Cells are then harvested by centrifugation (20 mins at 6000Xg). The cell pellet is solubilized in the chaotropic agent 6 Molar Guanidine HCl by stirring for 3-4 hours at 4°C. The cell debris is removed by centrifugation, and the supernatant containing the polypeptide is loaded onto a nickel-nitrilo-tri-acetic acid ("Ni-NTA") affinity resin column (available from
15 QIAGEN, Inc., *supra*). Proteins with a 6 x His tag bind to the Ni-NTA resin with high affinity and can be purified in a simple one-step procedure (for details see: The QIAexpressionist (1995) QIAGEN, Inc., *supra*).

- Briefly, the supernatant is loaded onto the column in 6 M guanidine-HCl, pH 8, the column is first washed with 10 volumes of 6 M guanidine-HCl, pH 8, then
20 washed with 10 volumes of 6 M guanidine-HCl pH 6, and finally the polypeptide is eluted with 6 M guanidine-HCl, pH 5.

- The purified protein is then renatured by dialyzing it against phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) or 50 mM Na-acetate, pH 6 buffer plus 200 mM NaCl. Alternatively, the protein can be successfully refolded while immobilized on the Ni-
25 NTA column. The recommended conditions are as follows: renature using a linear 6M-1M urea gradient in 500 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol, 20 mM Tris/HCl pH 7.4, containing protease inhibitors. The renaturation should be performed over a period of 1.5 hours or more. After renaturation the proteins are eluted by the addition of 250 mM imidazole. Imidazole is removed by a final dialyzing step against PBS or 50

mM sodium acetate pH 6 buffer plus 200 mM NaCl. The purified protein is stored at 4° C or frozen at -80° C.

In addition to the above expression vector, the present invention further includes an expression vector comprising phage operator and promoter elements operatively linked to a polynucleotide of the present invention, called pHE4a. (ATCC
5 Accession Number 209645, deposited on February 25, 1998.) This vector contains:
1) a neomycinphosphotransferase gene as a selection marker, 2) an *E. coli* origin of replication, 3) a T5 phage promoter sequence, 4) two lac operator sequences, 5) a Shine-Delgarno sequence, and 6) the lactose operon repressor gene (*lacIq*). The
10 origin of replication (*oriC*) is derived from pUC19 (LTI, Gaithersburg, MD). The promoter sequence and operator sequences are made synthetically.

DNA can be inserted into the pHEa by restricting the vector with NdeI and XbaI, BamHI, XhoI, or Asp718, running the restricted product on a gel, and isolating the larger fragment (the stuffer fragment should be about 310 base pairs). The DNA
15 insert is generated according to the PCR protocol described in Example 1, using PCR primers having restriction sites for NdeI (5' primer) and XbaI, BamHI, XhoI, or Asp718 (3' primer). The PCR insert is gel purified and restricted with compatible enzymes. The insert and vector are ligated according to standard protocols.

The engineered vector could easily be substituted in the above protocol to
20 express protein in a bacterial system.

Example 6: Purification of a Polypeptide from an Inclusion Body

The following alternative method can be used to purify a polypeptide expressed in *E. coli* when it is present in the form of inclusion bodies. Unless
25 otherwise specified, all of the following steps are conducted at 4-10°C.

Upon completion of the production phase of the *E. coli* fermentation, the cell culture is cooled to 4-10°C and the cells harvested by continuous centrifugation at 15,000 rpm (Heraeus Sepatech). On the basis of the expected yield of protein per unit weight of cell paste and the amount of purified protein required, an appropriate
30 amount of cell paste, by weight, is suspended in a buffer solution containing 100 mM

Tris, 50 mM EDTA, pH 7.4. The cells are dispersed to a homogeneous suspension using a high shear mixer.

The cells are then lysed by passing the solution through a microfluidizer (Microfluidics, Corp. or APV Gaulin, Inc.) twice at 4000-6000 psi. The homogenate
5 is then mixed with NaCl solution to a final concentration of 0.5 M NaCl, followed by centrifugation at 7000 xg for 15 min. The resultant pellet is washed again using 0.5M NaCl, 100 mM Tris, 50 mM EDTA, pH 7.4.

The resulting washed inclusion bodies are solubilized with 1.5 M guanidine hydrochloride (GuHCl) for 2-4 hours. After 7000 xg centrifugation for 15 min., the
10 pellet is discarded and the polypeptide containing supernatant is incubated at 4°C overnight to allow further GuHCl extraction.

Following high speed centrifugation (30,000 xg) to remove insoluble particles, the GuHCl solubilized protein is refolded by quickly mixing the GuHCl extract with 20 volumes of buffer containing 50 mM sodium, pH 4.5, 150 mM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA
15 by vigorous stirring. The refolded diluted protein solution is kept at 4°C without mixing for 12 hours prior to further purification steps.

To clarify the refolded polypeptide solution, a previously prepared tangential filtration unit equipped with 0.16 µm membrane filter with appropriate surface area (e.g., Filtron), equilibrated with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 is employed. The
20 filtered sample is loaded onto a cation exchange resin (e.g., Poros HS-50, Perseptive Biosystems). The column is washed with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 and eluted with 250 mM, 500 mM, 1000 mM, and 1500 mM NaCl in the same buffer, in a stepwise manner. The absorbance at 280 nm of the effluent is continuously monitored. Fractions are collected and further analyzed by SDS-PAGE.

25 Fractions containing the polypeptide are then pooled and mixed with 4 volumes of water. The diluted sample is then loaded onto a previously prepared set of tandem columns of strong anion (Poros HQ-50, Perseptive Biosystems) and weak anion (Poros CM-20, Perseptive Biosystems) exchange resins. The columns are equilibrated with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0. Both columns are washed with 40
30 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0, 200 mM NaCl. The CM-20 column is then eluted using

a 10 column volume linear gradient ranging from 0.2 M NaCl, 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 to 1.0 M NaCl, 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.5. Fractions are collected under constant A_{280} monitoring of the effluent. Fractions containing the polypeptide (determined, for instance, by 16% SDS-PAGE) are then pooled.

5 The resultant polypeptide should exhibit greater than 95% purity after the above refolding and purification steps. No major contaminant bands should be observed from Commassie blue stained 16% SDS-PAGE gel when 5 μ g of purified protein is loaded. The purified protein can also be tested for endotoxin/LPS contamination, and typically the LPS content is less than 0.1 ng/ml according to LAL
10 assays.

Example 7: Cloning and Expression of a Polypeptide in a Baculovirus Expression System

In this example, the plasmid shuttle vector pA2 is used to insert a
15 polynucleotide into a baculovirus to express a polypeptide. This expression vector contains the strong polyhedrin promoter of the *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcMNPV) followed by convenient restriction sites such as BamHI, Xba I and Asp718. The polyadenylation site of the simian virus 40 ("SV40") is used for efficient polyadenylation. For easy selection of recombinant virus, the
20 plasmid contains the beta-galactosidase gene from *E. coli* under control of a weak *Drosophila* promoter in the same orientation, followed by the polyadenylation signal of the polyhedrin gene. The inserted genes are flanked on both sides by viral sequences for cell-mediated homologous recombination with wild-type viral DNA to generate a viable virus that express the cloned polynucleotide.

25 Many other baculovirus vectors can be used in place of the vector above, such as pAc373, pVL941, and pAcIM1, as one skilled in the art would readily appreciate, as long as the construct provides appropriately located signals for transcription, translation, secretion and the like, including a signal peptide and an in-frame AUG as required. Such vectors are described, for instance, in Luckow et al., Virology 170:31-
30 39 (1989).

Specifically, the cDNA sequence contained in the deposited clone, including the AUG initiation codon and the naturally associated leader sequence identified in Table 1, is amplified using the PCR protocol described in Example 1. If the naturally occurring signal sequence is used to produce the secreted protein, the pA2 vector does not need a second signal peptide. Alternatively, the vector can be modified (pA2 GP) to include a baculovirus leader sequence, using the standard methods described in Summers et al., "A Manual of Methods for Baculovirus Vectors and Insect Cell Culture Procedures," Texas Agricultural Experimental Station Bulletin No. 1555 (1987).

The amplified fragment is isolated from a 1% agarose gel using a commercially available kit ("GeneClean," BIO 101 Inc., La Jolla, Ca.). The fragment then is digested with appropriate restriction enzymes and again purified on a 1% agarose gel.

The plasmid is digested with the corresponding restriction enzymes and optionally, can be dephosphorylated using calf intestinal phosphatase, using routine procedures known in the art. The DNA is then isolated from a 1% agarose gel using a commercially available kit ("GeneClean" BIO 101 Inc., La Jolla, Ca.).

The fragment and the dephosphorylated plasmid are ligated together with T4 DNA ligase. *E. coli* HB101 or other suitable *E. coli* hosts such as XL-1 Blue (Stratagene Cloning Systems, La Jolla, CA) cells are transformed with the ligation mixture and spread on culture plates. Bacteria containing the plasmid are identified by digesting DNA from individual colonies and analyzing the digestion product by gel electrophoresis. The sequence of the cloned fragment is confirmed by DNA sequencing.

Five μ g of a plasmid containing the polynucleotide is co-transfected with 1.0 μ g of a commercially available linearized baculovirus DNA ("BaculoGold™ baculovirus DNA", Pharmingen, San Diego, CA), using the lipofection method described by Felgner et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:7413-7417 (1987). One μ g of BaculoGold™ virus DNA and 5 μ g of the plasmid are mixed in a sterile well of a microtiter plate containing 50 μ l of serum-free Grace's medium (Life Technologies

Inc., Gaithersburg, MD). Afterwards, 10 μ l Lipofectin plus 90 μ l Grace's medium are added, mixed and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature. Then the transfection mixture is added drop-wise to Sf9 insect cells (ATCC CRL 1711) seeded in a 35 mm tissue culture plate with 1 ml Grace's medium without serum. The plate is
5 then incubated for 5 hours at 27° C. The transfection solution is then removed from the plate and 1 ml of Grace's insect medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum is added. Cultivation is then continued at 27° C for four days.

After four days the supernatant is collected and a plaque assay is performed, as described by Summers and Smith, *supra*. An agarose gel with "Blue Gal" (Life
10 Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg) is used to allow easy identification and isolation of gal-expressing clones, which produce blue-stained plaques. (A detailed description of a "plaque assay" of this type can also be found in the user's guide for insect cell culture and baculovirology distributed by Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg, page 9-10.) After appropriate incubation, blue stained plaques are picked with the tip of a
15 micropipettor (e.g., Eppendorf). The agar containing the recombinant viruses is then resuspended in a microcentrifuge tube containing 200 μ l of Grace's medium and the suspension containing the recombinant baculovirus is used to infect Sf9 cells seeded in 35 mm dishes. Four days later the supernatants of these culture dishes are harvested and then they are stored at 4° C.

20 To verify the expression of the polypeptide, Sf9 cells are grown in Grace's medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FBS. The cells are infected with the recombinant baculovirus containing the polynucleotide at a multiplicity of infection ("MOI") of about 2. If radiolabeled proteins are desired, 6 hours later the medium is removed and is replaced with SF900 II medium minus methionine and
25 cysteine (available from Life Technologies Inc., Rockville, MD). After 42 hours, 5 μ Ci of 35 S-methionine and 5 μ Ci 35 S-cysteine (available from Amersham) are added. The cells are further incubated for 16 hours and then are harvested by centrifugation. The proteins in the supernatant as well as the intracellular proteins are analyzed by SDS-PAGE followed by autoradiography (if radiolabeled).

Microsequencing of the amino acid sequence of the amino terminus of purified protein may be used to determine the amino terminal sequence of the produced protein.

Example 8: Expression of a Polypeptide in Mammalian Cells

- 5 The polypeptide of the present invention can be expressed in a mammalian cell. A typical mammalian expression vector contains a promoter element, which mediates the initiation of transcription of mRNA, a protein coding sequence, and signals required for the termination of transcription and polyadenylation of the transcript. Additional elements include enhancers, Kozak sequences and intervening sequences flanked by donor and acceptor sites for RNA splicing. Highly efficient transcription is achieved with the early and late promoters from SV40, the long terminal repeats (LTRs) from Retroviruses, e.g., RSV, HTLV, HIV and the early promoter of the cytomegalovirus (CMV). However, cellular elements can also be used (e.g., the human actin promoter).
- 10
- 15 Suitable expression vectors for use in practicing the present invention include, for example, vectors such as pSVL and pMSG (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden), pRSVcat (ATCC 37152), pSV2dhfr (ATCC 37146), pBC12MI (ATCC 67109), pCMVSPORT 2.0, and pCMVSPORT 3.0. Mammalian host cells that could be used include, human HeLa, 293, H9 and Jurkat cells, mouse NIH3T3 and C127 cells, Cos 1, Cos 7 and CV1, quail QC1-3 cells, mouse L cells and Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells.
- 20

- 25 Alternatively, the polypeptide can be expressed in stable cell lines containing the polynucleotide integrated into a chromosome. The co-transfection with a selectable marker such as dhfr, gpt, neomycin, hygromycin allows the identification and isolation of the transfected cells.

- The transfected gene can also be amplified to express large amounts of the encoded protein. The DHFR (dihydrofolate reductase) marker is useful in developing cell lines that carry several hundred or even several thousand copies of the gene of interest. (See, e.g., Alt, F. W., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 253:1357-1370 (1978); Hamlin, J. L. and Ma, C., Biochem. et Biophys. Acta, 1097:107-143 (1990); Page, M. J. and
- 30

Sydenham, M. A., *Biotechnology* 9:64-68 (1991).) Another useful selection marker is the enzyme glutamine synthase (GS) (Murphy et al., *Biochem J.* 227:277-279 (1991); Bebbington et al., *Bio/Technology* 10:169-175 (1992). Using these markers, the mammalian cells are grown in selective medium and the cells with the highest
5 resistance are selected. These cell lines contain the amplified gene(s) integrated into a chromosome. Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) and NSO cells are often used for the production of proteins.

Derivatives of the plasmid pSV2-dhfr (ATCC Accession No. 37146), the expression vectors pC4 (ATCC Accession No. 209646) and pC6 (ATCC Accession
10 No.209647) contain the strong promoter (LTR) of the Rous Sarcoma Virus (Cullen et al., *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, 438-447 (March, 1985)) plus a fragment of the CMV-enhancer (Boshart et al., *Cell* 41:521-530 (1985).) Multiple cloning sites, e.g., with the restriction enzyme cleavage sites BamHI, XbaI and Asp718, facilitate the cloning of the gene of interest. The vectors also contain the 3' intron, the
15 polyadenylation and termination signal of the rat preproinsulin gene, and the mouse DHFR gene under control of the SV40 early promoter.

Specifically, the plasmid pC6, for example, is digested with appropriate restriction enzymes and then dephosphorylated using calf intestinal phosphates by procedures known in the art. The vector is then isolated from a 1% agarose gel.

20 A polynucleotide of the present invention is amplified according to the protocol outlined in Example 1. If the naturally occurring signal sequence is used to produce the secreted protein, the vector does not need a second signal peptide. Alternatively, if the naturally occurring signal sequence is not used, the vector can be modified to include a heterologous signal sequence. (See, e.g., WO 96/34891.)

25 The amplified fragment is isolated from a 1% agarose gel using a commercially available kit ("GeneClean," BIO 101 Inc., La Jolla, Ca.). The fragment then is digested with appropriate restriction enzymes and again purified on a 1% agarose gel.

The amplified fragment is then digested with the same restriction enzyme and
30 purified on a 1% agarose gel. The isolated fragment and the dephosphorylated vector

are then ligated with T4 DNA ligase. *E. coli* HB101 or XL-1 Blue cells are then transformed and bacteria are identified that contain the fragment inserted into plasmid pC6 using, for instance, restriction enzyme analysis.

Chinese hamster ovary cells lacking an active DHFR gene is used for
5 transfection. Five μ g of the expression plasmid pC6 is cotransfected with 0.5 μ g of the plasmid pSVneo using lipofectin (Felgner et al., *supra*). The plasmid pSV2-neo contains a dominant selectable marker, the *neo* gene from Tn5 encoding an enzyme that confers resistance to a group of antibiotics including G418. The cells are seeded in alpha minus MEM supplemented with 1 mg/ml G418. After 2 days, the cells are
10 trypsinized and seeded in hybridoma cloning plates (Greiner, Germany) in alpha minus MEM supplemented with 10, 25, or 50 ng/ml of methotrexate plus 1 mg/ml G418. After about 10-14 days single clones are trypsinized and then seeded in 6-well petri dishes or 10 ml flasks using different concentrations of methotrexate (50 nM, 100 nM, 200 nM, 400 nM, 800 nM). Clones growing at the highest concentrations of
15 methotrexate are then transferred to new 6-well plates containing even higher concentrations of methotrexate (1 μ M, 2 μ M, 5 μ M, 10 mM, 20 mM). The same procedure is repeated until clones are obtained which grow at a concentration of 100 - 200 μ M. Expression of the desired gene product is analyzed, for instance, by SDS-PAGE and Western blot or by reversed phase HPLC analysis.

20

Example 9: Protein Fusions

The polypeptides of the present invention are preferably fused to other proteins. These fusion proteins can be used for a variety of applications. For example, fusion of the present polypeptides to His-tag, HA-tag, protein A, IgG
25 domains, and maltose binding protein facilitates purification. (See Example 5; see also EP A 394,827; Traunecker, et al., Nature 331:84-86 (1988).) Similarly, fusion to IgG-1, IgG-3, and albumin increases the halflife time in vivo. Nuclear localization signals fused to the polypeptides of the present invention can target the protein to a specific subcellular localization, while covalent heterodimer or homodimers can
30 increase or decrease the activity of a fusion protein. Fusion proteins can also create

chimeric molecules having more than one function. Finally, fusion proteins can increase solubility and/or stability of the fused protein compared to the non-fused protein. All of the types of fusion proteins described above can be made by modifying the following protocol, which outlines the fusion of a polypeptide to an IgG molecule, or the protocol described in Example 5.

Briefly, the human Fc portion of the IgG molecule can be PCR amplified, using primers that span the 5' and 3' ends of the sequence described below. These primers also should have convenient restriction enzyme sites that will facilitate cloning into an expression vector, preferably a mammalian expression vector.

For example, if pC4 (Accession No. 209646) is used, the human Fc portion can be ligated into the BamHI cloning site. Note that the 3' BamHI site should be destroyed. Next, the vector containing the human Fc portion is re-restricted with BamHI, linearizing the vector, and a polynucleotide of the present invention, isolated by the PCR protocol described in Example 1, is ligated into this BamHI site. Note that the polynucleotide is cloned without a stop codon, otherwise a fusion protein will not be produced.

If the naturally occurring signal sequence is used to produce the secreted protein, pC4 does not need a second signal peptide. Alternatively, if the naturally occurring signal sequence is not used, the vector can be modified to include a heterologous signal sequence. (See, e.g., WO 96/34891.)

Human IgG Fc region:

```
GGGATCCGGAGCCCAAATCTTCTGACAAACTCACACATGCCCACCGTGC
CCAGCACCTGAATTCGAGGGTGCACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCAAAA
CCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACTCCTGAGGTCACATGCGTGGT
GGTGGACGTAAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGG
ACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTA
CAACAGCACGTACCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACT
GGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCA
ACCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAAC
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CACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGATGAGCTGACCAAGAACCAG
GTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAAGCGACATCGCCGT
GGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACGCCT
CCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTG
5 GACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCA
TGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGG
GTAAATGAGTGCGACGGCCGCGACTCTAGAGGAT (SEQ ID NO:1)

Example 10: Production of an Antibody from a Polypeptide

10 The antibodies of the present invention can be prepared by a variety of
methods. (See, Current Protocols, Chapter 2.) For example, cells expressing a
polypeptide of the present invention is administered to an animal to induce the
production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies. In a preferred method, a
preparation of the secreted protein is prepared and purified to render it substantially
15 free of natural contaminants. Such a preparation is then introduced into an animal in
order to produce polyclonal antisera of greater specific activity.

In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are
monoclonal antibodies (or protein binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal
antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology. (Köhler et al., Nature
20 256:495 (1975); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J.
Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell
Hybridomas, Elsevier, N.Y., pp. 563-681 (1981).) In general, such procedures
involve immunizing an animal (preferably a mouse) with polypeptide or, more
preferably, with a secreted polypeptide-expressing cell. Such cells may be cultured in
25 any suitable tissue culture medium; however, it is preferable to culture cells in Earle's
modified Eagle's medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (inactivated at
about 56°C), and supplemented with about 10 g/l of nonessential amino acids, about
1,000 U/ml of penicillin, and about 100 µg/ml of streptomycin.

The splenocytes of such mice are extracted and fused with a suitable myeloma
30 cell line. Any suitable myeloma cell line may be employed in accordance with the

present invention; however, it is preferable to employ the parent myeloma cell line (SP2O), available from the ATCC. After fusion, the resulting hybridoma cells are selectively maintained in HAT medium, and then cloned by limiting dilution as described by Wands et al. (Gastroenterology 80:225-232 (1981).) The hybridoma
5 cells obtained through such a selection are then assayed to identify clones which secrete antibodies capable of binding the polypeptide.

Alternatively, additional antibodies capable of binding to the polypeptide can be produced in a two-step procedure using anti-idiotypic antibodies. Such a method makes use of the fact that antibodies are themselves antigens, and therefore, it is
10 possible to obtain an antibody which binds to a second antibody. In accordance with this method, protein specific antibodies are used to immunize an animal, preferably a mouse. The splenocytes of such an animal are then used to produce hybridoma cells, and the hybridoma cells are screened to identify clones which produce an antibody whose ability to bind to the protein-specific antibody can be blocked by the
15 polypeptide. Such antibodies comprise anti-idiotypic antibodies to the protein-specific antibody and can be used to immunize an animal to induce formation of further protein-specific antibodies.

It will be appreciated that Fab and F(ab')₂ and other fragments of the antibodies of the present invention may be used according to the methods disclosed
20 herein. Such fragments are typically produced by proteolytic cleavage, using enzymes such as papain (to produce Fab fragments) or pepsin (to produce F(ab')₂ fragments). Alternatively, secreted protein-binding fragments can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology or through synthetic chemistry.

For in vivo use of antibodies in humans, it may be preferable to use
25 "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies. Such antibodies can be produced using genetic constructs derived from hybridoma cells producing the monoclonal antibodies described above. Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. (See, for review, Morrison, Science 229:1202 (1985); Oi et al., BioTechniques 4:214
30 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496;

Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne et al., Nature 312:643 (1984); Neuberger et al., Nature 314:268 (1985).)

5 **Example 11: Production Of Secreted Protein For High-Throughput Screening Assays**

The following protocol produces a supernatant containing a polypeptide to be tested. This supernatant can then be used in the Screening Assays described in Examples 13-20.

- 10 First, dilute Poly-D-Lysine (644 587 Boehringer-Mannheim) stock solution (1mg/ml in PBS) 1:20 in PBS (w/o calcium or magnesium 17-516F Biowhittaker) for a working solution of 50ug/ml. Add 200 ul of this solution to each well (24 well plates) and incubate at RT for 20 minutes. Be sure to distribute the solution over each well (note: a 12-channel pipetter may be used with tips on every other channel).
- 15 Aspirate off the Poly-D-Lysine solution and rinse with 1ml PBS (Phosphate Buffered Saline). The PBS should remain in the well until just prior to plating the cells and plates may be poly-lysine coated in advance for up to two weeks.

- Plate 293T cells (do not carry cells past P+20) at 2×10^5 cells/well in .5ml DMEM(Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium)(with 4.5 G/L glucose and L-glutamine
- 20 (12-604F Biowhittaker))/10% heat inactivated FBS(14-503F Biowhittaker)/1x Penstrep(17-602E Biowhittaker). Let the cells grow overnight.

- The next day, mix together in a sterile solution basin: 300 ul Lipofectamine (18324-012 Gibco/BRL) and 5ml Optimem I (31985070 Gibco/BRL)/96-well plate.
- With a small volume multi-channel pipetter, aliquot approximately 2ug of an
- 25 expression vector containing a polynucleotide insert, produced by the methods described in Examples 8 or 9, into an appropriately labeled 96-well round bottom plate. With a multi-channel pipetter, add 50ul of the Lipofectamine/Optimem I mixture to each well. Pipette up and down gently to mix. Incubate at RT 15-45 minutes. After about 20 minutes, use a multi-channel pipetter to add 150ul Optimem

1 to each well. As a control, one plate of vector DNA lacking an insert should be transfected with each set of transfections.

Preferably, the transfection should be performed by tag-teaming the following tasks. By tag-teaming, hands on time is cut in half, and the cells do not spend too much time on PBS. First, person A aspirates off the media from four 24-well plates of cells, and then person B rinses each well with .5-1ml PBS. Person A then aspirates off PBS rinse, and person B, using a 12-channel pipetter with tips on every other channel, adds the 200ul of DNA/Lipofectamine/Optimem I complex to the odd wells first, then to the even wells, to each row on the 24-well plates. Incubate at 37°C for 6 hours.

While cells are incubating, prepare appropriate media, either 1%BSA in DMEM with 1x penstrep, or CHO-5 media (116.6 mg/L of CaCl₂ (anhyd); 0.00130 mg/L CuSO₄·5H₂O; 0.050 mg/L of Fe(NO₃)₃·9H₂O; 0.417 mg/L of FeSO₄·7H₂O; 311.80 mg/L of KCl; 28.64 mg/L of MgCl₂; 48.84 mg/L of MgSO₄; 6995.50 mg/L of NaCl; 2400.0 mg/L of NaHCO₃; 62.50 mg/L of NaH₂PO₄·H₂O; 71.02 mg/L of Na₂HPO₄; .4320 mg/L of ZnSO₄·7H₂O; .002 mg/L of Arachidonic Acid ; 1.022 mg/L of Cholesterol; .070 mg/L of DL-alpha-Tocopherol-Acetate; 0.0520 mg/L of Linoleic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Linolenic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Myristic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Oleic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Palmitric Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Palmitic Acid; 100 mg/L of Pluronic F-68; 0.010 mg/L of Stearic Acid; 2.20 mg/L of Tween 80; 4551 mg/L of D-Glucose; 130.85 mg/ml of L- Alanine; 147.50 mg/ml of L-Arginine-HCL; 7.50 mg/ml of L-Asparagine-H₂O; 6.65 mg/ml of L-Aspartic Acid; 29.56 mg/ml of L-Cystine-2HCL-H₂O; 31.29 mg/ml of L-Cystine-2HCL; 7.35 mg/ml of L-Glutamic Acid; 365.0 mg/ml of L-Glutamine; 18.75 mg/ml of Glycine; 52.48 mg/ml of L-Histidine-HCL-H₂O; 106.97 mg/ml of L-Isoleucine; 111.45 mg/ml of L-Leucine; 163.75 mg/ml of L-Lysine HCL; 32.34 mg/ml of L-Methionine; 68.48 mg/ml of L-Phenylalanine; 40.0 mg/ml of L-Proline; 26.25 mg/ml of L-Serine; 101.05 mg/ml of L-Threonine; 19.22 mg/ml of L-Tryptophan; 91.79 mg/ml of L-Tyrosine-2Na-2H₂O; 99.65 mg/ml of L-Valine; 0.0035 mg/L of Biotin; 3.24 mg/L of D-Ca Pantothenate; 11.78 mg/L of Choline Chloride; 4.65 mg/L of Folic Acid; 15.60 mg/L of i-Inositol; 3.02 mg/L of

Niacinamide; 3.00 mg/L of Pyridoxal HCL; 0.031 mg/L of Pyridoxine HCL; 0.319 mg/L of Riboflavin; 3.17 mg/L of Thiamine HCL; 0.365 mg/L of Thymidine; and 0.680 mg/L of Vitamin B₁₂; 25 mM of HEPES Buffer; 2.39 mg/L of Na Hypoxanthine; 0.105 mg/L of Lipoic Acid; 0.081 mg/L of Sodium Putrescine-2HCL; 5 55.0 mg/L of Sodium Pyruvate; 0.0067 mg/L of Sodium Selenite; 20uM of Ethanolamine; 0.122 mg/L of Ferric Citrate; 41.70 mg/L of Methyl-B-Cyclodextrin complexed with Linoleic Acid; 33.33 mg/L of Methyl-B-Cyclodextrin complexed with Oleic Acid; and 10 mg/L of Methyl-B-Cyclodextrin complexed with Retinal) with 2mm glutamine and 1x penstrep. (BSA (81-068-3 Bayer) 100gm dissolved in 1L 10 DMEM for a 10% BSA stock solution). Filter the media and collect 50 ul for endotoxin assay in 15ml polystyrene conical.

The transfection reaction is terminated, preferably by tag-teaming, at the end of the incubation period. Person A aspirates off the transfection media, while person B adds 1.5ml appropriate media to each well. Incubate at 37°C for 45 or 72 hours 15 depending on the media used: 1%BSA for 45 hours or CHO-5 for 72 hours.

On day four, using a 300ul multichannel pipetter, aliquot 600ul in one 1ml deep well plate and the remaining supernatant into a 2ml deep well. The supernatants from each well can then be used in the assays described in Examples 13-20.

It is specifically understood that when activity is obtained in any of the assays 20 described below using a supernatant, the activity originates from either the polypeptide directly (e.g., as a secreted protein) or by the polypeptide inducing expression of other proteins, which are then secreted into the supernatant. Thus, the invention further provides a method of identifying the protein in the supernatant characterized by an activity in a particular assay.

25

Example 12: Construction of GAS Reporter Construct

One signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells is called the Jaks-STATs pathway. Activated proteins in the Jaks-STATs pathway bind to gamma activation site "GAS" elements or interferon-

sensitive responsive element ("ISRE"), located in the promoter of many genes. The binding of a protein to these elements alter the expression of the associated gene.

GAS and ISRE elements are recognized by a class of transcription factors called Signal Transducers and Activators of Transcription, or "STATs." There are six members of the STATs family. Stat1 and Stat3 are present in many cell types, as is Stat2 (as response to IFN-alpha is widespread). Stat4 is more restricted and is not in many cell types though it has been found in T helper class I, cells after treatment with IL-12. Stat5 was originally called mammary growth factor, but has been found at higher concentrations in other cells including myeloid cells. It can be activated in tissue culture cells by many cytokines.

The STATs are activated to translocate from the cytoplasm to the nucleus upon tyrosine phosphorylation by a set of kinases known as the Janus Kinase ("Jaks") family. Jaks represent a distinct family of soluble tyrosine kinases and include Tyk2, Jak1, Jak2, and Jak3. These kinases display significant sequence similarity and are generally catalytically inactive in resting cells.

The Jaks are activated by a wide range of receptors summarized in the Table below. (Adapted from review by Schidler and Darnell, Ann. Rev. Biochem. 64:621-51 (1995).) A cytokine receptor family, capable of activating Jaks, is divided into two groups: (a) Class 1 includes receptors for IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-6, IL-7, IL-9, IL-11, IL-12, IL-15, Epo, PRL, GH, G-CSF, GM-CSF, LIF, CNTF, and thrombopoietin; and (b) Class 2 includes IFN-a, IFN-g, and IL-10. The Class 1 receptors share a conserved cysteine motif (a set of four conserved cysteines and one tryptophan) and a WSXWS motif (a membrane proximal region encoding Trp-Ser-Xxx-Trp-Ser (SEQ ID NO:2)).

Thus, on binding of a ligand to a receptor, Jaks are activated, which in turn activate STATs, which then translocate and bind to GAS elements. This entire process is encompassed in the Jaks-STATs signal transduction pathway.

Therefore, activation of the Jaks-STATs pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS or the ISRE element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells. For example, growth factors and cytokines are known to activate the Jaks-STATs pathway. (See Table below.) Thus, by using

GAS elements linked to reporter molecules, activators of the Jaks-STATs pathway can be identified.

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5	<u>Ligand</u>	<u>tyk2</u>	<u>JAKs</u>		<u>Jak3</u>	<u>STATS GAS(elements) or ISRE</u>	
			<u>Jak1</u>	<u>Jak2</u>			
	<u>IFN family</u>						
	IFN-a/B	+	+	-	-	1,2,3	ISRE
	IFN-g		+	+	-	1	GAS (IRF1>Lys6>IFP)
10	IL-10	+	?	?	-	1,3	
	<u>gp130 family</u>						
	IL-6 (Pleiotrophic)	+	+	+	?	1,3	GAS (IRF1>Lys6>IFP)
	IL-11(Pleiotrophic)	?	+	?	?	1,3	
15	OnM(Pleiotrophic)	?	+	+	?	1,3	
	LIF(Pleiotrophic)	?	+	+	?	1,3	
	CNTF(Pleiotrophic)	-/+	+	+	?	1,3	
	G-CSF(Pleiotrophic)	?	+	?	?	1,3	
	IL-12(Pleiotrophic)	+	-	+	+	1,3	
20	<u>g-C family</u>						
	IL-2 (lymphocytes)	-	+	-	+	1,3,5	GAS
	IL-4 (lymph/myeloid)	-	+	-	+	6	GAS (IRF1 = IFP >>Ly6)(IgH)
	IL-7 (lymphocytes)	-	+	-	+	5	GAS
25	IL-9 (lymphocytes)	-	+	-	+	5	GAS
	IL-13 (lymphocyte)	-	+	?	?	6	GAS
	IL-15	?	+	?	+	5	GAS
	<u>gp140 family</u>						
30	IL-3 (myeloid)	-	-	+	-	5	GAS (IRF1>IFP>>Ly6)
	IL-5 (myeloid)	-	-	+	-	5	GAS
	GM-CSF (myeloid)	-	-	+	-	5	GAS
	<u>Growth hormone family</u>						
35	GH	?	-	+	-	5	
	PRL	?	+/-	+	-	1,3,5	
	EPO	?	-	+	-	5	GAS(B-CAS>IRF1=IFP>>Ly6)
	<u>Receptor Tyrosine Kinases</u>						
40	EGF	?	+	+	-	1,3	GAS (IRF1)
	PDGF	?	+	+	-	1,3	
	CSF-1	?	+	+	-	1,3	GAS (not IRF1)

To construct a synthetic GAS containing promoter element, which is used in the Biological Assays described in Examples 13-14, a PCR based strategy is employed to generate a GAS-SV40 promoter sequence. The 5' primer contains four tandem copies of the GAS binding site found in the IRF1 promoter and previously demonstrated to bind STATs upon induction with a range of cytokines (Rothman et al., Immunity 1:457-468 (1994).), although other GAS or ISRE elements can be used instead. The 5' primer also contains 18bp of sequence complementary to the SV40 early promoter sequence and is flanked with an XhoI site. The sequence of the 5' primer is:

10 5':GCGCCTCGAGATTTCCCCGAAATCTAGATTTCCCCGAAATGATTTCCCC
GAAATGATTTCCCCGAAATATCTGCCATCTCAATTAG:3' (SEQ ID NO:3)

The downstream primer is complementary to the SV40 promoter and is flanked with a Hind III site: 5':GCGGCAAGCTTTTTGCAAAGCCTAGGC:3' (SEQ ID NO:4)

15 PCR amplification is performed using the SV40 promoter template present in the B-gal:promoter plasmid obtained from Clontech. The resulting PCR fragment is digested with XhoI/Hind III and subcloned into BLSK2-. (Stratagene.) Sequencing with forward and reverse primers confirms that the insert contains the following sequence:

20 5':CTCGAGATTTCCCCGAAATCTAGATTTCCCCGAAATGATTTCCCCGAAA
TGATTTCCCCGAAATATCTGCCATCTCAATTAGTCAGCAACCATAGTCCCCG
CCCCTAACTCCGCCCATCCCGCCCCTAACTCCGCCCAGTTCCGCCCATTCT
CCGCCCCATGGCTGACTAATTTTTTTTATTTATGCAGAGGCCGAGGCCGCC
TCGGCCTCTGAGCTATTCCAGAAGTAGTGAGGAGGCTTTTTTGGAGGCCTA
25 GGCTTTTGCAAAAAGCTT:3' (SEQ ID NO:5)

With this GAS promoter element linked to the SV40 promoter, a GAS:SEAP2 reporter construct is next engineered. Here, the reporter molecule is a secreted alkaline phosphatase, or "SEAP." Clearly, however, any reporter molecule can be instead of SEAP, in this or in any of the other Examples. Well known reporter
30 molecules that can be used instead of SEAP include chloramphenicol

acetyltransferase (CAT), luciferase, alkaline phosphatase, B-galactosidase, green fluorescent protein (GFP), or any protein detectable by an antibody.

The above sequence confirmed synthetic GAS-SV40 promoter element is subcloned into the pSEAP-Promoter vector obtained from Clontech using HindIII and
5 XhoI, effectively replacing the SV40 promoter with the amplified GAS:SV40 promoter element, to create the GAS-SEAP vector. However, this vector does not contain a neomycin resistance gene, and therefore, is not preferred for mammalian expression systems.

Thus, in order to generate mammalian stable cell lines expressing the GAS-
10 SEAP reporter, the GAS-SEAP cassette is removed from the GAS-SEAP vector using SalI and NotI, and inserted into a backbone vector containing the neomycin resistance gene, such as pGFP-1 (Clontech), using these restriction sites in the multiple cloning site, to create the GAS-SEAP/Neo vector. Once this vector is transfected into mammalian cells, this vector can then be used as a reporter molecule for GAS binding
15 as described in Examples 13-14.

Other constructs can be made using the above description and replacing GAS with a different promoter sequence. For example, construction of reporter molecules containing NFK-B and EGR promoter sequences are described in Examples 15 and
16. However, many other promoters can be substituted using the protocols described
20 in these Examples. For instance, SRE, IL-2, NFAT, or Osteocalcin promoters can be substituted, alone or in combination (e.g., GAS/NF-KB/EGR, GAS/NF-KB, IL-2/NFAT, or NF-KB/GAS). Similarly, other cell lines can be used to test reporter construct activity, such as HELA (epithelial), HUVEC (endothelial), Reh (B-cell), Saos-2 (osteoblast), HUVAC (aortic), or Cardiomyocyte.

25

Example 13: High-Throughput Screening Assay for T-cell Activity.

The following protocol is used to assess T-cell activity by identifying factors, such as growth factors and cytokines, that may proliferate or differentiate T-cells. T-cell activity is assessed using the GAS/SEAP/Neo construct produced in Example 12.

30 Thus, factors that increase SEAP activity indicate the ability to activate the Jaks-

STATS signal transduction pathway. The T-cell used in this assay is Jurkat T-cells (ATCC Accession No. TIB-152), although Molt-3 cells (ATCC Accession No. CRL-1552) and Molt-4 cells (ATCC Accession No. CRL-1582) cells can also be used.

Jurkat T-cells are lymphoblastic CD4+ Th1 helper cells. In order to generate
5 stable cell lines, approximately 2 million Jurkat cells are transfected with the GAS-SEAP/neo vector using DMRIE-C (Life Technologies)(transfection procedure described below). The transfected cells are seeded to a density of approximately 20,000 cells per well and transfectants resistant to 1 mg/ml gentamicin selected. Resistant colonies are expanded and then tested for their response to increasing
10 concentrations of interferon gamma. The dose response of a selected clone is demonstrated.

Specifically, the following protocol will yield sufficient cells for 75 wells containing 200 ul of cells. Thus, it is either scaled up, or performed in multiple to generate sufficient cells for multiple 96 well plates. Jurkat cells are maintained in
15 RPMI + 10% serum with 1%Pen-Strep. Combine 2.5 mls of OPTI-MEM (Life Technologies) with 10 ug of plasmid DNA in a T25 flask. Add 2.5 ml OPTI-MEM containing 50 ul of DMRIE-C and incubate at room temperature for 15-45 mins.

During the incubation period, count cell concentration, spin down the required number of cells (10^7 per transfection), and resuspend in OPTI-MEM to a final
20 concentration of 10^7 cells/ml. Then add 1ml of 1×10^7 cells in OPTI-MEM to T25 flask and incubate at 37°C for 6 hrs. After the incubation, add 10 ml of RPMI + 15% serum.

The Jurkat:GAS-SEAP stable reporter lines are maintained in RPMI + 10% serum, 1 mg/ml Gentamicin, and 1% Pen-Strep. These cells are treated with
25 supernatants containing a polypeptide as produced by the protocol described in Example 11.

On the day of treatment with the supernatant, the cells should be washed and resuspended in fresh RPMI + 10% serum to a density of 500,000 cells per ml. The exact number of cells required will depend on the number of supernatants being

screened. For one 96 well plate, approximately 10 million cells (for 10 plates, 100 million cells) are required.

Transfer the cells to a triangular reservoir boat, in order to dispense the cells into a 96 well dish, using a 12 channel pipette. Using a 12 channel pipette, transfer
5 200 ul of cells into each well (therefore adding 100, 000 cells per well).

After all the plates have been seeded, 50 ul of the supernatants are transferred directly from the 96 well plate containing the supernatants into each well using a 12 channel pipette. In addition, a dose of exogenous interferon gamma (0.1, 1.0, 10 ng) is added to wells H9, H10, and H11 to serve as additional positive controls for the
10 assay.

The 96 well dishes containing Jurkat cells treated with supernatants are placed in an incubator for 48 hrs (note: this time is variable between 48-72 hrs). 35 ul samples from each well are then transferred to an opaque 96 well plate using a 12 channel pipette. The opaque plates should be covered (using sellophene covers) and
15 stored at -20°C until SEAP assays are performed according to Example 17. The plates containing the remaining treated cells are placed at 4°C and serve as a source of material for repeating the assay on a specific well if desired.

As a positive control, 100 Unit/ml interferon gamma can be used which is known to activate Jurkat T cells. Over 30 fold induction is typically observed in the
20 positive control wells.

The above protocol may be used in the generation of both transient, as well as, stable transfected cells, which would be apparent to those of skill in the art.

Example 14: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Myeloid Activity

25 The following protocol is used to assess myeloid activity by identifying factors, such as growth factors and cytokines, that may proliferate or differentiate myeloid cells. Myeloid cell activity is assessed using the GAS/SEAP/Neo construct produced in Example 12. Thus, factors that increase SEAP activity indicate the ability to activate the Jaks-STATS signal transduction pathway. The myeloid cell

used in this assay is U937, a pre-monocyte cell line, although TF-1, HL60, or KG1 can be used.

To transiently transfect U937 cells with the GAS/SEAP/Neo construct produced in Example 12, a DEAE-Dextran method (Kharbanda et. al., 1994, Cell Growth & Differentiation, 5:259-265) is used. First, harvest 2×10^7 U937 cells and wash with PBS. The U937 cells are usually grown in RPMI 1640 medium containing 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) supplemented with 100 units/ml penicillin and 100 mg/ml streptomycin.

Next, suspend the cells in 1 ml of 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4) buffer containing 0.5 mg/ml DEAE-Dextran, 8 ug GAS-SEAP2 plasmid DNA, 140 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 375 uM $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 1 mM MgCl_2 , and 675 uM CaCl_2 . Incubate at 37°C for 45 min.

Wash the cells with RPMI 1640 medium containing 10% FBS and then resuspend in 10 ml complete medium and incubate at 37°C for 36 hr.

The GAS-SEAP/U937 stable cells are obtained by growing the cells in 400 ug/ml G418. The G418-free medium is used for routine growth but every one to two months, the cells should be re-grown in 400 ug/ml G418 for couple of passages.

These cells are tested by harvesting 1×10^8 cells (this is enough for ten 96-well plates assay) and wash with PBS. Suspend the cells in 200 ml above described growth medium, with a final density of 5×10^5 cells/ml. Plate 200 ul cells per well in the 96-well plate (or 1×10^5 cells/well).

Add 50 ul of the supernatant prepared by the protocol described in Example 11. Incubate at 37°C for 48 to 72 hr. As a positive control, 100 Unit/ml interferon gamma can be used which is known to activate U937 cells. Over 30 fold induction is typically observed in the positive control wells. SEAP assay the supernatant according to the protocol described in Example 17.

Example 15: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Neuronal Activity.

When cells undergo differentiation and proliferation, a group of genes are activated through many different signal transduction pathways. One of these genes, EGR1 (early growth response gene 1), is induced in various tissues and cell types upon activation. The promoter of EGR1 is responsible for such induction. Using the
5 EGR1 promoter linked to reporter molecules, activation of cells can be assessed.

Particularly, the following protocol is used to assess neuronal activity in PC12 cell lines. PC12 cells (rat pheochromocytoma cells) are known to proliferate and/or differentiate by activation with a number of mitogens, such as TPA (tetradecanoyl phorbol acetate), NGF (nerve growth factor), and EGF (epidermal growth factor).
10 The EGR1 gene expression is activated during this treatment. Thus, by stably transfecting PC12 cells with a construct containing an EGR promoter linked to SEAP reporter, activation of PC12 cells can be assessed.

The EGR/SEAP reporter construct can be assembled by the following protocol. The EGR-1 promoter sequence (-633 to +1)(Sakamoto K et al., Oncogene
15 6:867-871 (1991)) can be PCR amplified from human genomic DNA using the following primers:

5' GCGCTCGAGGGATGACAGCGATAGAACCCCGG -3' (SEQ ID NO:6)

5' GCGAAGCTTCGCGACTCCCCGGATCCGCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:7)

Using the GAS:SEAP/Neo vector produced in Example 12, EGR1 amplified
20 product can then be inserted into this vector. Linearize the GAS:SEAP/Neo vector using restriction enzymes XhoI/HindIII, removing the GAS/SV40 stuffer. Restrict the EGR1 amplified product with these same enzymes. Ligate the vector and the EGR1 promoter.

To prepare 96 well-plates for cell culture, two mls of a coating solution (1:30
25 dilution of collagen type I (Upstate Biotech Inc. Cat#08-115) in 30% ethanol (filter sterilized)) is added per one 10 cm plate or 50 ml per well of the 96-well plate, and allowed to air dry for 2 hr.

PC12 cells are routinely grown in RPMI-1640 medium (Bio Whittaker)
containing 10% horse serum (JRH BIOSCIENCES, Cat. # 12449-78P), 5% heat-
30 inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) supplemented with 100 units/ml penicillin and

100 ug/ml streptomycin on a precoated 10 cm tissue culture dish. One to four split is done every three to four days. Cells are removed from the plates by scraping and resuspended with pipetting up and down for more than 15 times.

Transfect the EGR/SEAP/Neo construct into PC12 using the Lipofectamine
5 protocol described in Example 11. EGR-SEAP/PC12 stable cells are obtained by growing the cells in 300 ug/ml G418. The G418-free medium is used for routine growth but every one to two months, the cells should be re-grown in 300 ug/ml G418 for couple of passages.

To assay for neuronal activity, a 10 cm plate with cells around 70 to 80%
10 confluent is screened by removing the old medium. Wash the cells once with PBS (Phosphate buffered saline). Then starve the cells in low serum medium (RPMI-1640 containing 1% horse serum and 0.5% FBS with antibiotics) overnight.

The next morning, remove the medium and wash the cells with PBS. Scrape
off the cells from the plate, suspend the cells well in 2 ml low serum medium. Count
15 the cell number and add more low serum medium to reach final cell density as 5×10^5 cells/ml.

Add 200 ul of the cell suspension to each well of 96-well plate (equivalent to
 1×10^5 cells/well). Add 50 ul supernatant produced by Example 11, 37°C for 48 to 72
hr. As a positive control, a growth factor known to activate PC12 cells through EGR
20 can be used, such as 50 ng/ul of Neuronal Growth Factor (NGF). Over fifty-fold induction of SEAP is typically seen in the positive control wells. SEAP assay the supernatant according to Example 17.

Example 16: High-Throughput Screening Assay for T-cell Activity

25 NF- κ B (Nuclear Factor κ B) is a transcription factor activated by a wide variety of agents including the inflammatory cytokines IL-1 and TNF, CD30 and CD40, lymphotoxin-alpha and lymphotoxin-beta, by exposure to LPS or thrombin, and by expression of certain viral gene products. As a transcription factor, NF- κ B regulates the expression of genes involved in immune cell activation, control of

apoptosis (NF- κ B appears to shield cells from apoptosis), B and T-cell development, anti-viral and antimicrobial responses, and multiple stress responses.

In non-stimulated conditions, NF- κ B is retained in the cytoplasm with I- κ B (Inhibitor κ B). However, upon stimulation, I- κ B is phosphorylated and degraded, causing NF- κ B to shuttle to the nucleus, thereby activating transcription of target genes. Target genes activated by NF- κ B include IL-2, IL-6, GM-CSF, ICAM-1 and class I MHC.

Due to its central role and ability to respond to a range of stimuli, reporter constructs utilizing the NF- κ B promoter element are used to screen the supernatants produced in Example 11. Activators or inhibitors of NF- κ B would be useful in treating diseases. For example, inhibitors of NF- κ B could be used to treat those diseases related to the acute or chronic activation of NF- κ B, such as rheumatoid arthritis.

To construct a vector containing the NF- κ B promoter element, a PCR based strategy is employed. The upstream primer contains four tandem copies of the NF- κ B binding site (GGGGACTTTCCC) (SEQ ID NO:8), 18 bp of sequence complementary to the 5' end of the SV40 early promoter sequence, and is flanked with an XhoI site:
5':GCGGCCTCGAGGGGACTTTCCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGAC
TTTCCATCCTGCCATCTCAATTAG:3' (SEQ ID NO:9)

The downstream primer is complementary to the 3' end of the SV40 promoter and is flanked with a Hind III site:

5':GCGGCAAGCTTTTGTCAAAGCCTAGGC:3' (SEQ ID NO:4)

PCR amplification is performed using the SV40 promoter template present in the pB-gal:promoter plasmid obtained from Clontech. The resulting PCR fragment is digested with XhoI and Hind III and subcloned into BLSK2-. (Stratagene)

Sequencing with the T7 and T3 primers confirms the insert contains the following sequence:

5':CTCGAGGGGACTTTCCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGACTTTCC
ATCTGCCATCTCAATTAGTCAGCAACCATAGTCCCGCCCCTAACTCCGCCC

ATCCCGCCCCCTAACTCCGCCCAGTTCCGCCCATTCTCCGCCCCATGGCTGA
CTAATTTTTTTTTATTTATGCAGAGGCCGAGGCCGCCTCGGCCTCTGAGCTA
TTCCAGAAGTAGTGAGGAGGCTTTTTTGGAGGCCTAGGCTTTTGCAAAAA
GCTT:3' (SEQ ID NO:10)

5

Next, replace the SV40 minimal promoter element present in the pSEAP2-promoter plasmid (Clontech) with this NF- κ B/SV40 fragment using XhoI and HindIII. However, this vector does not contain a neomycin resistance gene, and therefore, is not preferred for mammalian expression systems.

10

In order to generate stable mammalian cell lines, the NF- κ B/SV40/SEAP cassette is removed from the above NF- κ B/SEAP vector using restriction enzymes Sall and NotI, and inserted into a vector containing neomycin resistance. Particularly, the NF- κ B/SV40/SEAP cassette was inserted into pGFP-1 (Clontech), replacing the GFP gene, after restricting pGFP-1 with Sall and NotI.

15

Once NF- κ B/SV40/SEAP/Neo vector is created, stable Jurkat T-cells are created and maintained according to the protocol described in Example 13. Similarly, the method for assaying supernatants with these stable Jurkat T-cells is also described in Example 13. As a positive control, exogenous TNF alpha (0.1, 1, 10 ng) is added to wells H9, H10, and H11, with a 5-10 fold activation typically observed.

20

Example 17: Assay for SEAP Activity

As a reporter molecule for the assays described in Examples 13-16, SEAP activity is assayed using the Tropix Phospho-light Kit (Cat. BP-400) according to the following general procedure. The Tropix Phospho-light Kit supplies the Dilution,

25

Assay, and Reaction Buffers used below.

Prime a dispenser with the 2.5x Dilution Buffer and dispense 15 μ l of 2.5x dilution buffer into Optiplates containing 35 μ l of a supernatant. Seal the plates with a plastic sealer and incubate at 65°C for 30 min. Separate the Optiplates to avoid uneven heating.

Cool the samples to room temperature for 15 minutes. Empty the dispenser and prime with the Assay Buffer. Add 50 μ l Assay Buffer and incubate at room temperature 5 min. Empty the dispenser and prime with the Reaction Buffer (see the table below). Add 50 μ l Reaction Buffer and incubate at room temperature for 20 minutes. Since the intensity of the chemiluminescent signal is time dependent, and it takes about 10 minutes to read 5 plates on luminometer, one should treat 5 plates at each time and start the second set 10 minutes later.

Read the relative light unit in the luminometer. Set H12 as blank, and print the results. An increase in chemiluminescence indicates reporter activity.

10

Reaction Buffer Formulation:

# of plates	Rxn buffer diluent (ml)	CSPD (ml)
10	60	3
11	65	3.25
12	70	3.5
13	75	3.75
14	80	4
15	85	4.25
16	90	4.5
17	95	4.75
18	100	5
19	105	5.25
20	110	5.5
21	115	5.75
22	120	6
23	125	6.25
24	130	6.5
25	135	6.75
26	140	7
27	145	7.25
28	150	7.5
29	155	7.75
30	160	8
31	165	8.25
32	170	8.5
33	175	8.75
34	180	9
35	185	9.25
36	190	9.5
37	195	9.75
38	200	10
39	205	10.25
40	210	10.5
41	215	10.75
42	220	11
43	225	11.25

44	230	11.5
45	235	11.75
46	240	12
47	245	12.25
48	250	12.5
49	255	12.75
50	260	13

Example 18: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Changes in Small Molecule Concentration and Membrane Permeability

5 Binding of a ligand to a receptor is known to alter intracellular levels of small molecules, such as calcium, potassium, sodium, and pH, as well as alter membrane potential. These alterations can be measured in an assay to identify supernatants which bind to receptors of a particular cell. Although the following protocol describes an assay for calcium, this protocol can easily be modified to detect changes in potassium,
10 sodium, pH, membrane potential, or any other small molecule which is detectable by a fluorescent probe.

The following assay uses Fluorometric Imaging Plate Reader ("FLIPR") to measure changes in fluorescent molecules (Molecular Probes) that bind small molecules. Clearly, any fluorescent molecule detecting a small molecule can be used
15 instead of the calcium fluorescent molecule, fluo-4 (Molecular Probes, Inc.; catalog no. F-14202), used here.

For adherent cells, seed the cells at 10,000 -20,000 cells/well in a Co-star black 96-well plate with clear bottom. The plate is incubated in a CO₂ incubator for 20 hours. The adherent cells are washed two times in Biotek washer with 200 ul of HBSS
20 (Hank's Balanced Salt Solution) leaving 100 ul of buffer after the final wash.

A stock solution of 1 mg/ml fluo-4 is made in 10% pluronic acid DMSO. To load the cells with fluo-4, 50 ul of 12 ug/ml fluo-4 is added to each well. The plate is incubated at 37°C in a CO₂ incubator for 60 min. The plate is washed four times in the Biotek washer with HBSS leaving 100 ul of buffer.

25 For non-adherent cells, the cells are spun down from culture media. Cells are re-suspended to 2-5x10⁶ cells/ml with HBSS in a 50-ml conical tube. 4 ul of 1 mg/ml fluo-4 solution in 10% pluronic acid DMSO is added to each ml of cell suspension.

The tube is then placed in a 37°C water bath for 30-60 min. The cells are washed twice with HBSS, resuspended to 1×10^6 cells/ml, and dispensed into a microplate, 100 ul/well. The plate is centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 5 min. The plate is then washed once in Denley CellWash with 200 ul, followed by an aspiration step to 100 ul final volume.

For a non-cell based assay, each well contains a fluorescent molecule, such as fluo-4. The supernatant is added to the well, and a change in fluorescence is detected.

To measure the fluorescence of intracellular calcium, the FLIPR is set for the following parameters: (1) System gain is 300-800 mW; (2) Exposure time is 0.4 second; (3) Camera F/stop is F/2; (4) Excitation is 488 nm; (5) Emission is 530 nm; and (6) Sample addition is 50 ul. Increased emission at 530 nm indicates an extracellular signaling event which has resulted in an increase in the intracellular Ca^{++} concentration.

Example 19: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Tyrosine Kinase Activity

The Protein Tyrosine Kinases (PTK) represent a diverse group of transmembrane and cytoplasmic kinases. Within the Receptor Protein Tyrosine Kinase (RPTK) group are receptors for a range of mitogenic and metabolic growth factors including the PDGF, FGF, EGF, NGF, HGF and Insulin receptor subfamilies. In addition there are a large family of RPTKs for which the corresponding ligand is unknown. Ligands for RPTKs include mainly secreted small proteins, but also membrane-bound and extracellular matrix proteins.

Activation of RPTK by ligands involves ligand-mediated receptor dimerization, resulting in transphosphorylation of the receptor subunits and activation of the cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases. The cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases include receptor associated tyrosine kinases of the src-family (e.g., src, yes, lck, lyn, fyn) and non-receptor linked and cytosolic protein tyrosine kinases, such as the Jak family,

members of which mediate signal transduction triggered by the cytokine superfamily of receptors (e.g., the Interleukins, Interferons, GM-CSF, and Leptin).

Because of the wide range of known factors capable of stimulating tyrosine kinase activity, the identification of novel human secreted proteins capable of activating tyrosine kinase signal transduction pathways are of interest. Therefore, the following protocol is designed to identify those novel human secreted proteins capable of activating the tyrosine kinase signal transduction pathways.

Seed target cells (e.g., primary keratinocytes) at a density of approximately 25,000 cells per well in a 96 well Loprodyne Silent Screen Plates purchased from Nalge Nunc (Naperville, IL). The plates are sterilized with two 30 minute rinses with 100% ethanol, rinsed with water and dried overnight. Some plates are coated for 2 hr with 100 ml of cell culture grade type I collagen (50 mg/ml), gelatin (2%) or polylysine (50 mg/ml), all of which can be purchased from Sigma Chemicals (St. Louis, MO) or 10% Matrigel purchased from Becton Dickinson (Bedford, MA), or calf serum, rinsed with PBS and stored at 4°C. Cell growth on these plates is assayed by seeding 5,000 cells/well in growth medium and indirect quantitation of cell number through use of alamarBlue as described by the manufacturer Alamar Biosciences, Inc. (Sacramento, CA) after 48 hr. Falcon plate covers #3071 from Becton Dickinson (Bedford, MA) are used to cover the Loprodyne Silent Screen Plates. Falcon Microtest III cell culture plates can also be used in some proliferation experiments.

To prepare extracts, A431 cells are seeded onto the nylon membranes of Loprodyne plates (20,000/200ml/well) and cultured overnight in complete medium. Cells are quiesced by incubation in serum-free basal medium for 24 hr. After 5-20 minutes treatment with EGF (60ng/ml) or 50 ul of the supernatant produced in Example 11, the medium was removed and 100 ml of extraction buffer ((20 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 0.15 M NaCl, 1% Triton X-100, 0.1% SDS, 2 mM Na₃VO₄, 2 mM Na₄P₂O₇ and a cocktail of protease inhibitors (# 1836170) obtained from Boehringer Mannheim (Indianapolis, IN) is added to each well and the plate is shaken on a rotating shaker for 5 minutes at 4°C. The plate is then placed in a

vacuum transfer manifold and the extract filtered through the 0.45 mm membrane bottoms of each well using house vacuum. Extracts are collected in a 96-well catch/assay plate in the bottom of the vacuum manifold and immediately placed on ice. To obtain extracts clarified by centrifugation, the content of each well, after
5 detergent solubilization for 5 minutes, is removed and centrifuged for 15 minutes at 4°C at 16,000 x g.

Test the filtered extracts for levels of tyrosine kinase activity. Although many methods of detecting tyrosine kinase activity are known, one method is described here.

10 Generally, the tyrosine kinase activity of a supernatant is evaluated by determining its ability to phosphorylate a tyrosine residue on a specific substrate (a biotinylated peptide). Biotinylated peptides that can be used for this purpose include PSK1 (corresponding to amino acids 6-20 of the cell division kinase cdc2-p34) and PSK2 (corresponding to amino acids 1-17 of gastrin). Both peptides are substrates for
15 a range of tyrosine kinases and are available from Boehringer Mannheim.

The tyrosine kinase reaction is set up by adding the following components in order. First, add 10ul of 5uM Biotinylated Peptide, then 10ul ATP/Mg₂⁺ (5mM ATP/50mM MgCl₂), then 10ul of 5x Assay Buffer (40mM imidazole hydrochloride, pH7.3, 40 mM beta-glycerophosphate, 1mM EGTA, 100mM MgCl₂, 5 mM MnCl₂,
20 0.5 mg/ml BSA), then 5ul of Sodium Vanadate(1mM), and then 5ul of water. Mix the components gently and preincubate the reaction mix at 30°C for 2 min. Initiate the reaction by adding 10ul of the control enzyme or the filtered supernatant.

The tyrosine kinase assay reaction is then terminated by adding 10 ul of 120mM EDTA and place the reactions on ice.

25 Tyrosine kinase activity is determined by transferring 50 ul aliquot of reaction mixture to a microtiter plate (MTP) module and incubating at 37°C for 20 min. This allows the streptavidin coated 96 well plate to associate with the biotinylated peptide. Wash the MTP module with 300ul/well of PBS four times. Next add 75 ul of anti-phosphotyrosine antibody conjugated to horse radish peroxidase(anti-P-Tyr-

POD(0.5u/ml)) to each well and incubate at 37°C for one hour. Wash the well as above.

- Next add 100ul of peroxidase substrate solution (Boehringer Mannheim) and incubate at room temperature for at least 5 mins (up to 30 min). Measure the absorbance of the sample at 405 nm by using ELISA reader. The level of bound peroxidase activity is quantitated using an ELISA reader and reflects the level of tyrosine kinase activity.

Example 20: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Phosphorylation

10 **Activity**

- As a potential alternative and/or compliment to the assay of protein tyrosine kinase activity described in Example 19, an assay which detects activation (phosphorylation) of major intracellular signal transduction intermediates can also be used. For example, as described below one particular assay can detect tyrosine phosphorylation of the Erk-1 and Erk-2 kinases. However, phosphorylation of other molecules, such as Raf, JNK, p38 MAP, Map kinase kinase (MEK), MEK kinase, Src, Muscle specific kinase (MuSK), IRAK, Tec, and Janus, as well as any other phosphoserine, phosphotyrosine, or phosphothreonine molecule, can be detected by substituting these molecules for Erk-1 or Erk-2 in the following assay.

- 20 Specifically, assay plates are made by coating the wells of a 96-well ELISA plate with 0.1ml of protein G (1ug/ml) for 2 hr at room temp, (RT). The plates are then rinsed with PBS and blocked with 3% BSA/PBS for 1 hr at RT. The protein G plates are then treated with 2 commercial monoclonal antibodies (100ng/well) against Erk-1 and Erk-2 (1 hr at RT) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology). (To detect other molecules, this step can easily be modified by substituting a monoclonal antibody detecting any of the above described molecules.) After 3-5 rinses with PBS, the plates are stored at 4°C until use.

A431 cells are seeded at 20,000/well in a 96-well Loprodyne filterplate and

cultured overnight in growth medium. The cells are then starved for 48 hr in basal medium (DMEM) and then treated with EGF (6ng/well) or 50 ul of the supernatants obtained in Example 11 for 5-20 minutes. The cells are then solubilized and extracts filtered directly into the assay plate.

- 5 After incubation with the extract for 1 hr at RT, the wells are again rinsed. As a positive control, a commercial preparation of MAP kinase (10ng/well) is used in place of A431 extract. Plates are then treated with a commercial polyclonal (rabbit) antibody (1ug/ml) which specifically recognizes the phosphorylated epitope of the
- 10 Erk-1 and Erk-2 kinases (1 hr at RT). This antibody is biotinylated by standard procedures. The bound polyclonal antibody is then quantitated by successive incubations with Europium-streptavidin and Europium fluorescence enhancing reagent in the Wallac DELFIA instrument (time-resolved fluorescence). An increased fluorescent signal over background indicates a phosphorylation.

15

Example 21: Method of Determining Alterations in a Gene Corresponding to a Polynucleotide

- RNA isolated from entire families or individual patients presenting with a phenotype of interest (such as a disease) is be isolated. cDNA is then generated from
- 20 these RNA samples using protocols known in the art. (See, Sambrook.) The cDNA is then used as a template for PCR, employing primers surrounding regions of interest in SEQ ID NO:X. Suggested PCR conditions consist of 35 cycles at 95°C for 30 seconds; 60-120 seconds at 52-58°C; and 60-120 seconds at 70°C, using buffer solutions described in Sidransky, D., et al., Science 252:706 (1991).

- 25 PCR products are then sequenced using primers labeled at their 5' end with T4 polynucleotide kinase, employing SequiTherm Polymerase. (Epicentre Technologies). The intron-exon borders of selected exons is also determined and genomic PCR products analyzed to confirm the results. PCR products harboring suspected mutations is then cloned and sequenced to validate the results of the direct
- 30 sequencing.

PCR products is cloned into T-tailed vectors as described in Holton, T.A. and Graham, M.W., Nucleic Acids Research, 19:1156 (1991) and sequenced with T7 polymerase (United States Biochemical). Affected individuals are identified by mutations not present in unaffected individuals.

5 Genomic rearrangements are also observed as a method of determining alterations in a gene corresponding to a polynucleotide. Genomic clones isolated according to Example 2 are nick-translated with digoxigenindeoxy-uridine 5'-triphosphate (Boehringer Mannheim), and FISH performed as described in Johnson, Cg. et al., Methods Cell Biol. 35:73-99 (1991). Hybridization with the labeled probe
10 is carried out using a vast excess of human cot-1 DNA for specific hybridization to the corresponding genomic locus.

Chromosomes are counterstained with 4,6-diamino-2-phenylidole and propidium iodide, producing a combination of C- and R-bands. Aligned images for precise mapping are obtained using a triple-band filter set (Chroma Technology,
15 Brattleboro, VT) in combination with a cooled charge-coupled device camera (Photometrics, Tucson, AZ) and variable excitation wavelength filters. (Johnson, Cv. et al., Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl., 8:75 (1991).) Image collection, analysis and chromosomal fractional length measurements are performed using the ISee Graphical Program System. (Inovision Corporation, Durham, NC.) Chromosome alterations of
20 the genomic region hybridized by the probe are identified as insertions, deletions, and translocations. These alterations are used as a diagnostic marker for an associated disease.

Example 22: Method of Detecting Abnormal Levels of a Polypeptide in a

25 **Biological Sample**

A polypeptide of the present invention can be detected in a biological sample, and if an increased or decreased level of the polypeptide is detected, this polypeptide is a marker for a particular phenotype. Methods of detection are numerous, and thus, it is understood that one skilled in the art can modify the following assay to fit their
30 particular needs.

For example, antibody-sandwich ELISAs are used to detect polypeptides in a sample, preferably a biological sample. Wells of a microtiter plate are coated with specific antibodies, at a final concentration of 0.2 to 10 ug/ml. The antibodies are either monoclonal or polyclonal and are produced by the method described in

5 Example 10. The wells are blocked so that non-specific binding of the polypeptide to the well is reduced.

The coated wells are then incubated for > 2 hours at RT with a sample containing the polypeptide. Preferably, serial dilutions of the sample should be used to validate results. The plates are then washed three times with deionized or distilled

10 water to remove unbounded polypeptide.

Next, 50 ul of specific antibody-alkaline phosphatase conjugate, at a concentration of 25-400 ng, is added and incubated for 2 hours at room temperature. The plates are again washed three times with deionized or distilled water to remove unbounded conjugate.

15 Add 75 ul of 4-methylumbelliferyl phosphate (MUP) or p-nitrophenyl phosphate (NPP) substrate solution to each well and incubate 1 hour at room temperature. Measure the reaction by a microtiter plate reader. Prepare a standard curve, using serial dilutions of a control sample, and plot polypeptide concentration on the X-axis (log scale) and fluorescence or absorbance of the Y-axis (linear scale).

20 Interpolate the concentration of the polypeptide in the sample using the standard curve.

Example 23: Formulating a Polypeptide

The secreted polypeptide composition will be formulated and dosed in a

25 fashion consistent with good medical practice, taking into account the clinical condition of the individual patient (especially the side effects of treatment with the secreted polypeptide alone), the site of delivery, the method of administration, the scheduling of administration, and other factors known to practitioners. The "effective amount" for purposes herein is thus determined by such considerations.

As a general proposition, the total pharmaceutically effective amount of secreted polypeptide administered parenterally per dose will be in the range of about 1 $\mu\text{g/kg/day}$ to 10 mg/kg/day of patient body weight, although, as noted above, this will be subject to therapeutic discretion. More preferably, this dose is at least 0.01 mg/kg/day , and most preferably for humans between about 0.01 and 1 mg/kg/day for the hormone. If given continuously, the secreted polypeptide is typically administered at a dose rate of about 1 $\mu\text{g/kg/hour}$ to about 50 $\mu\text{g/kg/hour}$, either by 1-4 injections per day or by continuous subcutaneous infusions, for example, using a mini-pump. An intravenous bag solution may also be employed. The length of treatment needed to observe changes and the interval following treatment for responses to occur appears to vary depending on the desired effect.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing the secreted protein of the invention are administered orally, rectally, parenterally, intracisternally, intravaginally, intraperitoneally, topically (as by powders, ointments, gels, drops or transdermal patch), buccally, or as an oral or nasal spray. "Pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" refers to a non-toxic solid, semisolid or liquid filler, diluent, encapsulating material or formulation auxiliary of any type. The term "parenteral" as used herein refers to modes of administration which include intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intrasternal, subcutaneous and intraarticular injection and infusion.

The secreted polypeptide is also suitably administered by sustained-release systems. Suitable examples of sustained-release compositions include semi-permeable polymer matrices in the form of shaped articles, e.g., films, or microcapsules. Sustained-release matrices include polylactides (U.S. Pat. No. 3,773,919, EP 58,481), copolymers of L-glutamic acid and gamma-ethyl-L-glutamate (Sidman, U. et al., Biopolymers 22:547-556 (1983)), poly (2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) (R. Langer et al., J. Biomed. Mater. Res. 15:167-277 (1981), and R. Langer, Chem. Tech. 12:98-105 (1982)), ethylene vinyl acetate (R. Langer et al.) or poly-D-(-)-3-hydroxybutyric acid (EP 133,988). Sustained-release compositions also include liposomally entrapped polypeptides. Liposomes containing the secreted polypeptide are prepared by methods known per se: DE 3,218,121; Epstein et al.,

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:3688-3692 (1985); Hwang et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:4030-4034 (1980); EP 52,322; EP 36,676; EP 88,046; EP 143,949; EP 142,641; Japanese Pat. Appl. 83-118008; U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,485,045 and 4,544,545; and EP 102,324. Ordinarily, the liposomes are of the small (about 200-800 Angstroms)
5 unilamellar type in which the lipid content is greater than about 30 mol. percent cholesterol, the selected proportion being adjusted for the optimal secreted polypeptide therapy.

For parenteral administration, in one embodiment, the secreted polypeptide is formulated generally by mixing it at the desired degree of purity, in a unit dosage
10 injectable form (solution, suspension, or emulsion), with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, i.e., one that is non-toxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed and is compatible with other ingredients of the formulation. For example, the formulation preferably does not include oxidizing agents and other compounds that are known to be deleterious to polypeptides.

15 Generally, the formulations are prepared by contacting the polypeptide uniformly and intimately with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both. Then, if necessary, the product is shaped into the desired formulation. Preferably the carrier is a parenteral carrier, more preferably a solution that is isotonic with the blood of the recipient. Examples of such carrier vehicles include water, saline, Ringer's
20 solution, and dextrose solution. Non-aqueous vehicles such as fixed oils and ethyl oleate are also useful herein, as well as liposomes.

The carrier suitably contains minor amounts of additives such as substances that enhance isotonicity and chemical stability. Such materials are non-toxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed, and include buffers such as
25 phosphate, citrate, succinate, acetic acid, and other organic acids or their salts; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid; low molecular weight (less than about ten residues) polypeptides, e.g., polyarginine or tripeptides; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin, or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone; amino acids, such as glycine, glutamic acid, aspartic acid, or
30 arginine; monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including cellulose

or its derivatives, glucose, manose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as polysorbates, poloxamers, or PEG.

The secreted polypeptide is typically formulated in such vehicles at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/ml to 100 mg/ml, preferably 1-10 mg/ml, at a pH of about 3 to 8. It will be understood that the use of certain of the foregoing excipients, carriers, or stabilizers will result in the formation of polypeptide salts.

Any polypeptide to be used for therapeutic administration can be sterile. Sterility is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes (e.g., 0.2 micron membranes). Therapeutic polypeptide compositions generally are placed into a container having a sterile access port, for example, an intravenous solution bag or vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle.

Polypeptides ordinarily will be stored in unit or multi-dose containers, for example, sealed ampoules or vials, as an aqueous solution or as a lyophilized formulation for reconstitution. As an example of a lyophilized formulation, 10-ml vials are filled with 5 ml of sterile-filtered 1% (w/v) aqueous polypeptide solution, and the resulting mixture is lyophilized. The infusion solution is prepared by reconstituting the lyophilized polypeptide using bacteriostatic Water-for-Injection.

The invention also provides a pharmaceutical pack or kit comprising one or more containers filled with one or more of the ingredients of the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention. Associated with such container(s) can be a notice in the form prescribed by a governmental agency regulating the manufacture, use or sale of pharmaceuticals or biological products, which notice reflects approval by the agency of manufacture, use or sale for human administration. In addition, the polypeptides of the present invention may be employed in conjunction with other therapeutic compounds.

Example 24: Method of Treating Decreased Levels of the Polypeptide

It will be appreciated that conditions caused by a decrease in the standard or normal expression level of a secreted protein in an individual can be treated by

administering the polypeptide of the present invention, preferably in the secreted form. Thus, the invention also provides a method of treatment of an individual in need of an increased level of the polypeptide comprising administering to such an individual a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of the polypeptide to
5 increase the activity level of the polypeptide in such an individual.

For example, a patient with decreased levels of a polypeptide receives a daily dose 0.1-100 ug/kg of the polypeptide for six consecutive days. Preferably, the polypeptide is in the secreted form. The exact details of the dosing scheme, based on administration and formulation, are provided in Example 23.

10

Example 25: Method of Treating Increased Levels of the Polypeptide

Antisense technology is used to inhibit production of a polypeptide of the present invention. This technology is one example of a method of decreasing levels of a polypeptide, preferably a secreted form, due to a variety of etiologies, such as
15 cancer.

For example, a patient diagnosed with abnormally increased levels of a polypeptide is administered intravenously antisense polynucleotides at 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 3.0 mg/kg day for 21 days. This treatment is repeated after a 7-day rest period if the treatment was well tolerated. The formulation of the antisense polynucleotide is
20 provided in Example 23.

Example 26: Method of Treatment Using Gene Therapy

One method of gene therapy transplants fibroblasts, which are capable of expressing a polypeptide, onto a patient. Generally, fibroblasts are obtained from a
25 subject by skin biopsy. The resulting tissue is placed in tissue-culture medium and separated into small pieces. Small chunks of the tissue are placed on a wet surface of a tissue culture flask, approximately ten pieces are placed in each flask. The flask is turned upside down, closed tight and left at room temperature over night. After 24 hours at room temperature, the flask is inverted and the chunks of tissue remain fixed
30 to the bottom of the flask and fresh media (e.g., Ham's F12 media, with 10% FBS,

penicillin and streptomycin) is added. The flasks are then incubated at 37°C for approximately one week.

At this time, fresh media is added and subsequently changed every several days. After an additional two weeks in culture, a monolayer of fibroblasts emerge.

5 The monolayer is trypsinized and scaled into larger flasks.

pMV-7 (Kirschmeier, P.T. et al., DNA, 7:219-25 (1988)), flanked by the long terminal repeats of the Moloney murine sarcoma virus, is digested with EcoRI and HindIII and subsequently treated with calf intestinal phosphatase. The linear vector is fractionated on agarose gel and purified, using glass beads.

10 The cDNA encoding a polypeptide of the present invention can be amplified using PCR primers which correspond to the 5' and 3' end sequences respectively as set forth in Example 1. Preferably, the 5' primer contains an EcoRI site and the 3' primer includes a HindIII site. Equal quantities of the Moloney murine sarcoma virus linear backbone and the amplified EcoRI and HindIII fragment are added together, in the
15 presence of T4 DNA ligase. The resulting mixture is maintained under conditions appropriate for ligation of the two fragments. The ligation mixture is then used to transform bacteria HB101, which are then plated onto agar containing kanamycin for the purpose of confirming that the vector has the gene of interest properly inserted.

The amphotropic pA317 or GP+am12 packaging cells are grown in tissue
20 culture to confluent density in Dulbecco's Modified Eagles Medium (DMEM) with 10% calf serum (CS), penicillin and streptomycin. The MSV vector containing the gene is then added to the media and the packaging cells transduced with the vector. The packaging cells now produce infectious viral particles containing the gene (the packaging cells are now referred to as producer cells).

25 Fresh media is added to the transduced producer cells, and subsequently, the media is harvested from a 10 cm plate of confluent producer cells. The spent media, containing the infectious viral particles, is filtered through a millipore filter to remove detached producer cells and this media is then used to infect fibroblast cells. Media is removed from a sub-confluent plate of fibroblasts and quickly replaced with the
30 media from the producer cells. This media is removed and replaced with fresh media.

If the titer of virus is high, then virtually all fibroblasts will be infected and no selection is required. If the titer is very low, then it is necessary to use a retroviral vector that has a selectable marker, such as neo or his. Once the fibroblasts have been efficiently infected, the fibroblasts are analyzed to determine whether protein is
5 produced.

The engineered fibroblasts are then transplanted onto the host, either alone or after having been grown to confluence on cytodex 3 microcarrier beads.

10

Example 27: Method of Treatment Using Gene Therapy - In Vivo

Another aspect of the present invention is using *in vivo* gene therapy methods to treat disorders, diseases and conditions. The gene therapy method relates to the introduction of naked nucleic acid (DNA, RNA, and antisense DNA or RNA)
15 sequences into an animal to increase or decrease the expression of the polypeptide. The polynucleotide of the present invention may be operatively linked to a promoter or any other genetic elements necessary for the expression of the polypeptide by the target tissue. Such gene therapy and delivery techniques and methods are known in the art, see, for example, WO90/11092, WO98/11779; U.S. Patent NO. 5693622,
20 5705151, 5580859; Tabata H. et al. (1997) Cardiovasc. Res. 35(3):470-479, Chao J et al. (1997) Pharmacol. Res. 35(6):517-522, Wolff J.A. (1997) Neuromuscul. Disord. 7(5):314-318, Schwartz B. et al. (1996) Gene Ther. 3(5):405-411, Tsurumi Y. et al. (1996) Circulation 94(12):3281-3290 (incorporated herein by reference).

The polynucleotide constructs may be delivered by any method that delivers
25 injectable materials to the cells of an animal, such as, injection into the interstitial space of tissues (heart, muscle, skin, lung, liver, intestine and the like). The polynucleotide constructs can be delivered in a pharmaceutically acceptable liquid or aqueous carrier.

The term "naked" polynucleotide, DNA or RNA, refers to sequences that are
30 free from any delivery vehicle that acts to assist, promote, or facilitate entry into the

cell, including viral sequences, viral particles, liposome formulations, lipofectin or precipitating agents and the like. However, the polynucleotides of the present invention may also be delivered in liposome formulations (such as those taught in Felgner P.L. et al. (1995) Ann. NY Acad. Sci. 772:126-139 and Abdallah B. et al. 5 (1995) Biol. Cell 85(1):1-7) which can be prepared by methods well known to those skilled in the art.

The polynucleotide vector constructs used in the gene therapy method are preferably constructs that will not integrate into the host genome nor will they contain sequences that allow for replication. Any strong promoter known to those skilled in 10 the art can be used for driving the expression of DNA. Unlike other gene therapies techniques, one major advantage of introducing naked nucleic acid sequences into target cells is the transitory nature of the polynucleotide synthesis in the cells. Studies have shown that non-replicating DNA sequences can be introduced into cells to provide production of the desired polypeptide for periods of up to six months.

15 The polynucleotide construct can be delivered to the interstitial space of tissues within the an animal, including of muscle, skin, brain, lung, liver, spleen, bone marrow, thymus, heart, lymph, blood, bone, cartilage, pancreas, kidney, gall bladder, stomach, intestine, testis, ovary, uterus, rectum, nervous system, eye, gland, and connective tissue. Interstitial space of the tissues comprises the intercellular fluid, 20 mucopolysaccharide matrix among the reticular fibers of organ tissues, elastic fibers in the walls of vessels or chambers, collagen fibers of fibrous tissues, or that same matrix within connective tissue ensheathing muscle cells or in the lacunae of bone. It is similarly the space occupied by the plasma of the circulation and the lymph fluid of the lymphatic channels. Delivery to the interstitial space of muscle tissue is preferred 25 for the reasons discussed below. They may be conveniently delivered by injection into the tissues comprising these cells. They are preferably delivered to and expressed in persistent, non-dividing cells which are differentiated, although delivery and expression may be achieved in non-differentiated or less completely differentiated cells, such as, for example, stem cells of blood or skin fibroblasts. *In vivo* muscle 30 cells are particularly competent in their ability to take up and express polynucleotides.

For the naked polynucleotide injection, an effective dosage amount of DNA or RNA will be in the range of from about 0.05 g/kg body weight to about 50 mg/kg body weight. Preferably the dosage will be from about 0.005 mg/kg to about 20 mg/kg and more preferably from about 0.05 mg/kg to about 5 mg/kg. Of course, as the artisan of ordinary skill will appreciate, this dosage will vary according to the tissue site of injection. The appropriate and effective dosage of nucleic acid sequence can readily be determined by those of ordinary skill in the art and may depend on the condition being treated and the route of administration. The preferred route of administration is by the parenteral route of injection into the interstitial space of tissues. However, other parenteral routes may also be used, such as, inhalation of an aerosol formulation particularly for delivery to lungs or bronchial tissues, throat or mucous membranes of the nose. In addition, naked polynucleotide constructs can be delivered to arteries during angioplasty by the catheter used in the procedure.

The dose response effects of injected polynucleotide in muscle *in vivo* is determined as follows. Suitable template DNA for production of mRNA coding for polypeptide of the present invention is prepared in accordance with a standard recombinant DNA methodology. The template DNA, which may be either circular or linear, is either used as naked DNA or complexed with liposomes. The quadriceps muscles of mice are then injected with various amounts of the template DNA.

Five to six week old female and male Balb/C mice are anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection with 0.3 ml of 2.5% Avertin. A 1.5 cm incision is made on the anterior thigh, and the quadriceps muscle is directly visualized. The template DNA is injected in 0.1 ml of carrier in a 1 cc syringe through a 27 gauge needle over one minute, approximately 0.5 cm from the distal insertion site of the muscle into the knee and about 0.2 cm deep. A suture is placed over the injection site for future localization, and the skin is closed with stainless steel clips.

After an appropriate incubation time (e.g., 7 days) muscle extracts are prepared by excising the entire quadriceps. Every fifth 15 μ m cross-section of the individual quadriceps muscles is histochemically stained for protein expression. A time course for protein expression may be done in a similar fashion except that

quadriceps from different mice are harvested at different times. Persistence of DNA in muscle following injection may be determined by Southern blot analysis after preparing total cellular DNA and HIRT supernatants from injected and control mice. The results of the above experimentation in mice can be use to extrapolate proper dosages and other treatment parameters in humans and other animals using naked DNA.

Example 28: Transgenic Animals.

The polypeptides of the invention can also be expressed in transgenic animals. Animals of any species, including, but not limited to, mice, rats, rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, pigs, micro-pigs, goats, sheep, cows and non-human primates, *e.g.*, baboons, monkeys, and chimpanzees may be used to generate transgenic animals. In a specific embodiment, techniques described herein or otherwise known in the art, are used to express polypeptides of the invention in humans, as part of a gene therapy protocol.

Any technique known in the art may be used to introduce the transgene (*i.e.*, polynucleotides of the invention) into animals to produce the founder lines of transgenic animals. Such techniques include, but are not limited to, pronuclear microinjection (Paterson et al., Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol. 40:691-698 (1994); Carver et al., Biotechnology (NY) 11:1263-1270 (1993); Wright et al., Biotechnology (NY) 9:830-834 (1991); and Hoppe et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,191 (1989)); retrovirus mediated gene transfer into germ lines (Van der Putten et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA 82:6148-6152 (1985)), blastocysts or embryos; gene targeting in embryonic stem cells (Thompson et al., Cell 56:313-321 (1989)); electroporation of cells or embryos (Lo, 1983, Mol Cell. Biol. 3:1803-1814 (1983)); introduction of the polynucleotides of the invention using a gene gun (see, *e.g.*, Ulmer et al., Science 259:1745 (1993); introducing nucleic acid constructs into embryonic pluripotent stem cells and transferring the stem cells back into the blastocyst; and sperm-mediated gene transfer (Lavitrano et al., Cell 57:717-723 (1989); etc. For a review of such

techniques, see Gordon, "Transgenic Animals," Intl. Rev. Cytol. 115:171-229 (1989), which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

Any technique known in the art may be used to produce transgenic clones containing polynucleotides of the invention, for example, nuclear transfer into
5 enucleated oocytes of nuclei from cultured embryonic, fetal, or adult cells induced to quiescence (Campell et al., Nature 380:64-66 (1996); Wilmut et al., Nature 385:810-813 (1997)).

The present invention provides for transgenic animals that carry the transgene in all their cells, as well as animals which carry the transgene in some, but not all their
10 cells, *i.e.*, mosaic animals or chimeric. The transgene may be integrated as a single transgene or as multiple copies such as in concatamers, *e.g.*, head-to-head tandems or head-to-tail tandems. The transgene may also be selectively introduced into and activated in a particular cell type by following, for example, the teaching of Lasko et al. (Lasko et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:6232-6236 (1992)). The regulatory
15 sequences required for such a cell-type specific activation will depend upon the particular cell type of interest, and will be apparent to those of skill in the art. When it is desired that the polynucleotide transgene be integrated into the chromosomal site of the endogenous gene, gene targeting is preferred. Briefly, when such a technique is to be utilized, vectors containing some nucleotide sequences homologous to the
20 endogenous gene are designed for the purpose of integrating, via homologous recombination with chromosomal sequences, into and disrupting the function of the nucleotide sequence of the endogenous gene. The transgene may also be selectively introduced into a particular cell type, thus inactivating the endogenous gene in only that cell type, by following, for example, the teaching of Gu et al. (Gu et al., Science
25 265:103-106 (1994)). The regulatory sequences required for such a cell-type specific inactivation will depend upon the particular cell type of interest, and will be apparent to those of skill in the art.

Once transgenic animals have been generated, the expression of the recombinant gene may be assayed utilizing standard techniques. Initial screening may
30 be accomplished by Southern blot analysis or PCR techniques to analyze animal

tissues to verify that integration of the transgene has taken place. The level of mRNA expression of the transgene in the tissues of the transgenic animals may also be assessed using techniques which include, but are not limited to, Northern blot analysis of tissue samples obtained from the animal, *in situ* hybridization analysis, and reverse transcriptase-PCR (rt-PCR). Samples of transgenic gene-expressing tissue may also be evaluated immunocytochemically or immunohistochemically using antibodies specific for the transgene product.

Once the founder animals are produced, they may be bred, inbred, outbred, or crossbred to produce colonies of the particular animal. Examples of such breeding strategies include, but are not limited to: outbreeding of founder animals with more than one integration site in order to establish separate lines; inbreeding of separate lines in order to produce compound transgenics that express the transgene at higher levels because of the effects of additive expression of each transgene; crossing of heterozygous transgenic animals to produce animals homozygous for a given integration site in order to both augment expression and eliminate the need for screening of animals by DNA analysis; crossing of separate homozygous lines to produce compound heterozygous or homozygous lines; and breeding to place the transgene on a distinct background that is appropriate for an experimental model of interest.

Transgenic animals of the invention have uses which include, but are not limited to, animal model systems useful in elaborating the biological function of polypeptides of the present invention, studying conditions and/or disorders associated with aberrant expression, and in screening for compounds effective in ameliorating such conditions and/or disorders.

Example 29: Knock-Out Animals.

Endogenous gene expression can also be reduced by inactivating or "knocking out" the gene and/or its promoter using targeted homologous recombination. (*E.g.*, see Smithies et al., *Nature* 317:230-234 (1985); Thomas & Capecchi, *Cell* 51:503-512 (1987); Thompson et al., *Cell* 5:313-321 (1989); each of which is incorporated by

reference herein in its entirety). For example, a mutant, non-functional polynucleotide of the invention (or a completely unrelated DNA sequence) flanked by DNA homologous to the endogenous polynucleotide sequence (either the coding regions or regulatory regions of the gene) can be used, with or without a selectable marker and/or a negative selectable marker, to transfect cells that express polypeptides of the invention *in vivo*. In another embodiment, techniques known in the art are used to generate knockouts in cells that contain, but do not express the gene of interest. Insertion of the DNA construct, via targeted homologous recombination, results in inactivation of the targeted gene. Such approaches are particularly suited in research and agricultural fields where modifications to embryonic stem cells can be used to generate animal offspring with an inactive targeted gene (*e.g.*, see Thomas & Capecchi 1987 and Thompson 1989, *supra*). However this approach can be routinely adapted for use in humans provided the recombinant DNA constructs are directly administered or targeted to the required site *in vivo* using appropriate viral vectors that will be apparent to those of skill in the art.

In further embodiments of the invention, cells that are genetically engineered to express the polypeptides of the invention, or alternatively, that are genetically engineered not to express the polypeptides of the invention (*e.g.*, knockouts) are administered to a patient *in vivo*. Such cells may be obtained from the patient (*i.e.*, animal, including human) or an MHC compatible donor and can include, but are not limited to fibroblasts, bone marrow cells, blood cells (*e.g.*, lymphocytes), adipocytes, muscle cells, endothelial cells etc. The cells are genetically engineered *in vitro* using recombinant DNA techniques to introduce the coding sequence of polypeptides of the invention into the cells, or alternatively, to disrupt the coding sequence and/or endogenous regulatory sequence associated with the polypeptides of the invention, *e.g.*, by transduction (using viral vectors, and preferably vectors that integrate the transgene into the cell genome) or transfection procedures, including, but not limited to, the use of plasmids, cosmids, YACs, naked DNA, electroporation, liposomes, etc. The coding sequence of the polypeptides of the invention can be placed under the control of a strong constitutive or inducible promoter or promoter/enhancer to achieve

expression, and preferably secretion, of the polypeptides of the invention. The engineered cells which express and preferably secrete the polypeptides of the invention can be introduced into the patient systemically, e.g., in the circulation, or intraperitoneally.

5 Alternatively, the cells can be incorporated into a matrix and implanted in the body, e.g., genetically engineered fibroblasts can be implanted as part of a skin graft; genetically engineered endothelial cells can be implanted as part of a lymphatic or vascular graft. (See, for example, Anderson et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,399,349; and Mulligan & Wilson, U.S. Patent No. 5,460,959 each of which is incorporated by
10 reference herein in its entirety).

 When the cells to be administered are non-autologous or non-MHC compatible cells, they can be administered using well known techniques which prevent the development of a host immune response against the introduced cells. For example, the cells may be introduced in an encapsulated form which, while allowing
15 for an exchange of components with the immediate extracellular environment, does not allow the introduced cells to be recognized by the host immune system.

 Transgenic and "knock-out" animals of the invention have uses which include, but are not limited to, animal model systems useful in elaborating the biological function of polypeptides of the present invention, studying conditions and/or disorders
20 associated with aberrant expression, and in screening for compounds effective in ameliorating such conditions and/or disorders.

 It will be clear that the invention may be practiced otherwise than as particularly described in the foregoing description and examples. Numerous
25 modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings and, therefore, are within the scope of the appended claims.

 The entire disclosure of each document cited (including patents, patent applications, journal articles, abstracts, laboratory manuals, books, or other disclosures) in the Background of the Invention, Detailed Description, and Examples
30 is hereby incorporated herein by reference. Further, the hard copy of the sequence

listing submitted herewith and the corresponding computer readable form are both incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13bis)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page <u>131</u> , line <u>N/A</u>	
B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of depositary institution <u>American Type Culture Collection</u>	
Address of depositary institution (including postal code and country) <u>10801 University Boulevard</u> <u>Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209</u> <u>United States of America</u>	
Date of deposit <u>January 6, 1998</u>	Accession Number <u>209568</u>
C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable) This information is continued on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE (if the indications are not for all designated States)	
E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable)	
The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (specify the general nature of the indications e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><div style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">For receiving Office use only</div><div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application</div><div style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin-top: 5px;"></div></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><div style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">For International Bureau use only</div><div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:</div><div style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin-top: 5px;"></div></div>

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(PCT Rule 13bis)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page <u>13b</u> , line <u>N/A</u>	
B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of depositary institution <u>American Type Culture Collection</u>	
Address of depositary institution (including postal code and country) <u>10801 University Boulevard</u> <u>Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209</u> <u>United States of America</u>	
Date of deposit <u>January 14, 1998</u>	Accession Number <u>209580</u>
C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable) This information is continued on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE (if the indications are not for all designated States)	
E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable)	
The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (specify the general nature of the indications e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")	

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What Is Claimed Is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide fragment of SEQ ID NO:X or a polynucleotide fragment of the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X;

(b) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide fragment of SEQ ID NO:Y or a polypeptide fragment encoded by the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X;

(c) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide domain of SEQ ID NO:Y or a polypeptide domain encoded by the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide epitope of SEQ ID NO:Y or a polypeptide epitope encoded by the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:Y or the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X, having biological activity;

(f) a polynucleotide which is a variant of SEQ ID NO:X;

(g) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of SEQ ID NO:X;

(h) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the SEQ ID NO:Y;

(i) a polynucleotide capable of hybridizing under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(h), wherein said polynucleotide does not hybridize under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence of only A residues or of only T residues.

2. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide fragment comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a secreted protein.
3. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide fragment comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding the sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:Y or the polypeptide encoded by the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X.
4. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide fragment comprises the entire nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X or the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X.
5. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 2, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises sequential nucleotide deletions from either the C-terminus or the N-terminus.
6. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 3, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises sequential nucleotide deletions from either the C-terminus or the N-terminus.
7. A recombinant vector comprising the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
8. A method of making a recombinant host cell comprising the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
9. A recombinant host cell produced by the method of claim 8.
10. The recombinant host cell of claim 9 comprising vector sequences.

11. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polypeptide fragment of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z;
- (b) a polypeptide fragment of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, having biological activity;
- (c) a polypeptide domain of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z;
- (d) a polypeptide epitope of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z;
- (e) a secreted form of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z;
- (f) a full length protein of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z;
- (g) a variant of SEQ ID NO:Y;
- (h) an allelic variant of SEQ ID NO:Y; or
- (i) a species homologue of the SEQ ID NO:Y.

12. The isolated polypeptide of claim 11, wherein the secreted form or the full length protein comprises sequential amino acid deletions from either the C-terminus or the N-terminus.

13. An isolated antibody that binds specifically to the isolated polypeptide of claim 11.

14. A recombinant host cell that expresses the isolated polypeptide of claim 11.

15. A method of making an isolated polypeptide comprising:

(a) culturing the recombinant host cell of claim 14 under conditions such that said polypeptide is expressed; and

(b) recovering said polypeptide.

16. The polypeptide produced by claim 15.

17. A method for preventing, treating, or ameliorating a medical condition, comprising administering to a mammalian subject a therapeutically effective amount of the polypeptide of claim 11 or the polynucleotide of claim 1.

18. A method of diagnosing a pathological condition or a susceptibility to a pathological condition in a subject comprising:

(a) determining the presence or absence of a mutation in the polynucleotide of claim 1; and

(b) diagnosing a pathological condition or a susceptibility to a pathological condition based on the presence or absence of said mutation.

19. A method of diagnosing a pathological condition or a susceptibility to a pathological condition in a subject comprising:

(a) determining the presence or amount of expression of the polypeptide of claim 11 in a biological sample; and

(b) diagnosing a pathological condition or a susceptibility to a pathological condition based on the presence or amount of expression of the polypeptide.

20. A method for identifying a binding partner to the polypeptide of claim 11 comprising:

(a) contacting the polypeptide of claim 11 with a binding partner; and

(b) determining whether the binding partner effects an activity of the polypeptide.

21. The gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y.
22. A method of identifying an activity in a biological assay, wherein the method comprises:
 - (a) expressing SEQ ID NO:X in a cell;
 - (b) isolating the supernatant;
 - (c) detecting an activity in a biological assay; and
 - (d) identifying the protein in the supernatant having the activity.
23. The product produced by the method of claim 20.

<110> Human Genome Sciences, Inc. et al.

<120> 67 Human secreted proteins

<130> PZ023PCT

<140> Unassigned

<141> 1999-01-27

<150> 60/073,164

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ggctgagagg aggacacgga gggctctgct gaggttcctt cctgggttcc accaacaggg
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<210> 12

<211> 1932

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 12

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<210> 13

<211> 1827

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 13

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<210> 14

<211> 696

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<210> 15

<211> 1684

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (736)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 15

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<210> 16

<211> 1523

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 16

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<210> 17

<211> 601

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 17

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<210> 18

<211> 2609

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 18

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<210> 19

<211> 1113

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 19

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aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaa			1113

<210> 20

<211> 947

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (547)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (555)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 20

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aaaaaaaaag	aatgttactg	ggataatgag	gaatgatgtc	tagctgcctg	gtggtgggtca	240
tcactctgcg	tgcttatttt	agttgggtgc	aggccattag	aagtcaagtt	gtctggtcac	300
gaatgaaacg	tttacagtct	gcttcaaggc	aatcaggact	atccattccc	aggagtgtaaa	360
tgtctgcatt	gcatagactg	caagattgga	gtgataaatc	acacatactt	ttttttattt	420
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ggcaatcctt	tgggaatgct	ttgggatyca	gcataactct	ttgaatgaac	tggagctttg	540
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caactggcaa	agacagcagt	tgtcaatcag	agcagatgaa	tcatcacatc	agcaaatatt	780
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tccccgaacc	tccagattca	cttaccacc	tgctaccctc	agcaatgtac	agagcatcgc	900
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<210> 21

<211> 1685

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (396)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 21

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ttcttcttat	caggacaaca	atcctattgg	tttcaggcct	gagccttata	acctatttta	180
atgttaataa	cctttgtaaa	agccctatct	catatcacat	tggggggttag	agtttcaacc	240
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agttctccct	caactattgc	ttaatcacag	tgtatngtaa	ctctacagga	catgtctgac	420
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tcgta						1685

<210> 22
 <211> 1837
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (48)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (987)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1037)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1312)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 22	
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ttcattcttg	360
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ggaggcagga	480
tccctggggc	540
cctggaaccc	600
tgctcacctc	660
ttaaagacca	720
gararctgca	780
tatggaaggg	840
gttggttaaag	900
aacaagamcc	960
ggccaccgtg	1020
gaccggtttg	1080
gcggtgcccg	1140
gatgacatgg	1200
tttagacacc	1260
catattgaaat	1320
acagagcatg	

tggacggakt	ggttcgatca	tgataaagtw	tctcagacta	aaggtgggga	gaaaatttca	1380
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aacttggagg	ataatgtaca	gtcatggaaa	cctggagata	ccctgggcat	tgccagtact	1680
gattactcca	tgtaccaggc	agaagagttc	caggtgcttc	cctgcagatc	ctgcgcccc	1740
aaccagggtca	aagtggcagg	gaaaccaatg	tacctgcaca	tcgggggtcg	acgcggccgc	1800
gaatccccggg	tcgacgagct	cactagtcgg	cggccgcg			1837

<210> 23

<211> 1095

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (720)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 23

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tcccatgggg	atctccacaa	gtttggagtt	ttttcctggt	gcacacacgt	gaggagattt	180
aaggtactat	atgcaagtgt	tttactaaaa	agcactgaaa	ttcttctggc	aatacaagaa	240
ccattttcag	gatcttggag	ttacttcctt	cttaatcttt	cttaaagcat	tcactgatgt	300
ttttgttttt	tcaaaatgaa	acaaaaatat	cacattgaga	agctagtcta	tgttctgtca	360
ctaacattta	aactttgcag	actctaacaa	aaagcacaa	aggtcacgta	ctattataca	420
aatttagcgg	tactggattt	acctctgaca	ttaacacact	caggcagaga	ccaggagtga	480
tcagcaggtc	ttcagaacca	aaaaaccttt	ctgttcacat	ttcatctgat	ttttaaactg	540
aggcaggctt	tgattcttct	gaaggatgcc	aagaatcaaa	ctaagggagg	actcactggt	600
aaagatgtgt	tctgatgtct	tatattaaga	ccaratgtga	catgatgtga	ttatcttcca	660
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gaattagaaa	agcagcactt	tttttttaat	ggaaaagtct	tcgggtccagt	gttacacctt	780
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aatatcaaga	gtacagcttc	aattttcattt	gctttatctt	agcaacaatg	ccaactcagg	960
agagcagacg	gccgatttca	gtgaagtctg	gtagtcaaca	gatgttattt	cagtctcagt	1020
gcattctctc	tggttttctt	tgactgaagg	tgtttatagg	aagggaagta	aaaaaaaaaa	1080
aaaaaaaaaac	tcgag					1095

<210> 24

<211> 1039

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 24

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cagtcttgg	tgggctgaga	aaagggagct	gcttttccct	aaaagaccat	cccaactgtg	180
ctctaccaca	ctttgtcttc	ctggctaaga	ctcagagaca	gatgtatgta	tgcccctgag	240
caatctcttt	cccttctctg	gatctcgatt	ccttgcttgt	ataatgacct	ggtagtgtag	300
gaccaatggt	gctgggtgag	gtggctcatg	cctgtaatac	tagcactttg	gaacgccaa	360
cacgagaatc	tcttgattcc	aggtgttcaa	gaccagcctg	ggcaacatag	caagacccca	420
tctctaaaaa	aaaaaggcag	gcgtgatggt	gcacacctgt	agtcccagct	actcaagatg	480
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cagcctgggt	gacagagagg	gactctgtct	caaaaaatga	cccactagga	ccagtgtcac	600
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atggctat	caatttaa	aaattaaa	tttaagtcta	tttcaattta	aataaattaa	720
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ggcatgg	ctcatgtctg	taacccagc	actttgagag	gctgagggg	caggatcgct	960
tgaagctagg	agttcaagac	cagcctgggc	aacaaagtga	gaccccatc	tctacaaaa	1020
aaaaaaaa	aaactcgag					1039

<210> 25

<211> 1076

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (910)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (912)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (958)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1038)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 25

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gagcaaataa	cctgtaattt	tggtctagt	ttaactgcct	ccattttagg	ggttgagttt	240
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tcagagtgcg	ttaaaatgct	tttgtatgaa	gacctagcaa	atacaagacc	tgcttggctg	360
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tggcaaattg	taagcgttaa	tattttgtta	aaattcgct	ttaatttttg	ttaaatcagc	1020
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<210> 26

<211> 860
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (15)
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (27)
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 26
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ggaagcgaag agtcagcctt ggagagagca ccctggggcc tccgtgtcgg ggtacaccca 180
gcactttgcg acctgcggcc cagcaggcgc ggaggatggc ggggaggaag ccagcagccc 240
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tctcccgtaa tatatctgtg aataataaga gattttataa tagcaagaaa atgatgtata 420
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agaaccctgg tttttgtgaa wttttttgtt ttgtgtttct ttgttttgag atttgtgttt 540
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ccagctggcg ggaaccccaa atggacacaa actgtacatt tgccaatggg tttttttcag 780
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<210> 27
<211> 776
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (2)
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (13)
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (61)
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (79)
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE
 <222> (101)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 27
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 cgatgagatg ggtctccaag gccaggtctc ctttcatcct gagcaaaggg ctcagggtta 420
 tgaaatgatc caagacatga aacaaatatt aaatataaaa atagagtcca aaggccaggc 480
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 tccagcctga gtgacagagc aactccatct caaaaaaaaa aaaaaagggc ggccgc 776

<210> 28
 <211> 1074
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1063)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1067)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 28
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 gactacttaa agactaaaaa tgaatgtggc tgcaaaccct ccctcttttt gccactgggt 360
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 tgggagactt agttaactct gctgaccaag tcaatagatt attcttttag catgaaatta 480
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 aattaaaaaa agtctttaca cttaattcct acattcctac taccatcatt gtttacattt 660
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<210> 29
 <211> 2749

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 29

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aataaacaag tctgtgatgt cagagacaaa ggtgtattct tcagtctgca ggtgtgtggc      180
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atcaagaaaa cataaccttg gtccctcagg gaacccttgg aacattctgt gaccgcctga      300
tgtccattct gagccacctt ggacacacatg cttacaggsa gcactgctaa ggggttcagg      360
gccccatggc tgacagcccg agttgcttct gtggaccatc atgccgctcg gcacgtcctg      420
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<210> 30

<211> 604

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 30

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<211> 748

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<210> 32

<211> 943

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 32

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 <222> (184)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
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<210> 34
 <211> 1699
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (9)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1692)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

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<210> 35

<211> 1820

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 35

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<210> 36

<211> 2572

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (13)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 36

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<210> 37

<211> 704

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 37

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gtctcctgt	gtgatgac	ccttcata	ataccctta	ttatttat	gtcttcctc	180
cgtatctca	ttcctacct	ttcctact	tctatttcc	tgtgaggga	tgaactgtg	240
gcccctcag	ttcaacgt	gaagccc	aattttatt	ttcgagtct	aagccaaag	300
acctaaga	gtggcttt	ttggagat	agctttaa	aggtgatg	attaaaatg	360
gatcatgaa	gtacactc	atccacta	actggtgt	ttataaga	agattagg	420
acaacacac	cagaggga	cccattgg	gacacagg	gaacacag	atctgcaag	480
caagggcag	agcctcag	gaaaccaa	ctgctgac	cttgatct	gatttcagc	540
tccagaaat	tgagaaaa	aaatttct	tgtttaag	acctagcct	tgatacttt	600
ttacggcag	ccaagcta	taattcact	ccaattaa	tgttcgcc	tgaaaaaaaa	660
aaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaa	aaaa		704

<210> 38

<211> 437

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 38

ggcacgag	gaattctac	catctctc	gtccctct	agccccac	ctggagcg	60
gcctctgat	acccagccc	acagtgat	gagttcac	agcacatcc	gtttgaatg	120
cccatttg	tcacagcct	ttcctctt	tgagtgtt	ttgtgcct	agtgcacag	180
tggtcttt	ccagctgg	ctcgagca	ctgaggat	caccctgc	tctgagcc	240
tcttccat	cactgtagt	ccacagcg	catttagta	gattttgg	aacatgggt	300
aactaagt	gacactgg	gagcaagg	atatttag	ctagaaagg	cctacaac	360
ggtgacttc	tcctagtct	gagaatgt	gccctgac	tttgatatt	ccaataag	420
aaaaaaaa	aaaaaa					437

<210> 39

<211> 943

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 39

gtattttca	gggtctgt	tgttatag	cataacgg	cttcattc	tttttaaag	60
atataatt	tgtaccagg	gattcaccc	tttaaagt	caaattcag	ggtttttag	120
aatattcc	aattgtgc	ttatcact	gagcaatt	agaatgttt	catcacccg	180
aaagaaact	tatatccat	cgcagcct	ccccattt	ccccaaccc	cagccctag	240
caaccact	tctgcttt	gtgtctgt	gattgctt	tctggaaat	ttgtatacat	300
ggaatcat	actgtgaac	cttgtgtg	acagaagg	catgtttcc	tggtgcgtc	360
gtgtcatag	atgtatcag	gcagtaacc	cccttatcc	aggttttact	ttctgcagtt	420
tcagttacc	acagtacag	acagtaag	attttgag	agagaccac	ctcacattac	480

ttttattgta	atatatcggt	ataattgttc	tatttgatta	ttgttgtaa	tctcttactg	540
tgcccttattt	agaagttaga	ctttgtcata	agtatgtatg	tataggagaa	aagatagtat	600
atataagggt	tggtgctatc	cacagtttcg	gacatcccc	gggggtcttg	gaatgtawcc	660
tgtggataag	cgggaccact	gtacttcatt	cctttttatt	gtcaaataat	attyatkgk	720
gtggctawgc	catawtttgc	cyattcattc	gtcagttggt	agacatttga	ggtgtttcca	780
twttttggct	tttgtgaaga	atcctaggcc	gggcacagt	gctcactc	ctgggacctt	840
gggaggccaa	gacgggacga	tcacttgagc	tcaggaaatt	aagaccagcc	tgggcaacat	900
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<210> 40

<211> 1875

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (38)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 40

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gctcgtgccc	cgctccaccc	aaaagtgggt	aaaggttggc	ggcgccggca	ctgcagctgg	120
ggctgagaag	ccaggacggc	ccgagaactg	acagacggag	tgacagacgg	actgaccatg	180
gccgaccagc	caaaacccat	cagcccgtgc	aagaacctgc	tggccggcgg	ctttggcggc	240
gtgtgcctgg	tgctcgtcgg	tcacctctg	gacacggtca	aggtccgact	gcagacacag	300
ccaccgagtt	tgccctggaca	acctcccattg	tactctggga	cctttgactg	tttccggaag	360
actcttttta	gagagggcat	cacggggcta	tatcggggaa	tggctgcccc	tatcatcggg	420
gtcactccca	tgtttgccgt	gtgcttcttt	gggtttgggt	tggggaagaa	actacaacag	480
aaacaccag	aagatgtgct	cagctatccc	cagctttttg	cagctgggat	gttatctggc	540
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gcttcttcag	gagaaagcaa	gtacactggt	accttggaact	gtgcaaagaa	gctgtaccag	660
gagtttgagg	tccgaggcat	ctacaaaggg	actgtgctta	cccttatgcg	agatgtccca	720
gctagtggaa	tgtatttcat	gacatatgaa	tggctgaaaa	atatcttcac	tccggaggga	780
aagaggggtca	gtgagctcag	tgcccctcgg	atcttggtgg	ctggggggcat	tgcagggatc	840
ttcaactggg	ctgtggcaat	ccccccagat	gtgctcaagt	ctcgattcca	gactgcacct	900
cctgggaaat	atcctaattg	tttcagagat	gtgctgaggg	agctgatccg	ggatgaagga	960
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ggatatggac	ttgaggccca	cctctgtgtc	caagtggatt	gagcatatat	gcctaggagg	1620
agatagactg	ttaatcgttg	gattttgatt	tttttttttt	atgcctgcaa	ataatcaaaa	1680
gtaaaactgg	agtagcctaa	ttttctggga	gcagggtggag	aactttccct	cctacacagt	1740
gaggacagtc	ccagtctgct	gggataagtg	agaaagccca	gggtgtagga	aggccctttt	1800
tacatactct	tttctcatga	gagctcacta	ttttaacaat	aaacaataaa	cgttggtttct	1860
aatttttaaaa	aaaaa					1875

<210> 41

<211> 490

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 41

aattcggcac	gagaaaagct	tagagaagga	aatagtaagt	agatgaccag	ggctactact	60
gagttcccct	cccctaaatt	tagcacgttg	cttgtcctgg	tattatcttt	actgagagct	120
cacatactta	ttccaaagga	gcctcttcag	tctagctgct	tactgaaaac	actatattgg	180
gcctgttcat	gtaatagtga	tttcattcgt	tgcattctta	gggaagtttc	cggtaaaata	240
tggagattta	gtaaaacctt	ataattatat	ttggggtaaa	aactagtttg	gaatatttta	300
atagtgtaac	ttaaaattaa	caaaggaaaag	tttccccccg	cctcctccac	ccagtgtttg	360
tgctttacca	taacattatt	aagactggta	aagtgtaatg	acatatcaaa	ttgcaaagtc	420
tagcaaatac	tgtagcaaac	cctaaaacac	tccccaccgc	ccccccaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	480
aaaactcgag						490

<210> 42

<211> 786

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (770)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 42

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ttttattctg	atacacagtt	caaacatcat	tgcaacaaag	aagtgcctgt	atttagatca	120
aaggcaagac	tttctatgtg	tttgttttgc	ataataatat	gaatataatt	taagtctatc	180
aatagtcaaa	acataaacia	aagctaatta	actggcactg	ttgtcacctg	agactaagtg	240
gatgttggtg	gctgacatac	aggctcagcc	agcagagaaa	gaattctgaa	ttccccttgc	300
tgaactgaac	tattctgtta	catatgggtg	acaaatctgt	gtgttatttc	ttttctacct	360
accatattta	aatttatgag	tatcaaccga	ggacatagtc	aaaccttcga	tgatgaacat	420
tcctgatttt	ttgcctgatt	attctctggt	gagctctact	tgtgggtcatt	caagatttta	480
tgatgttgaa	aggaaaagtg	aatatgacct	ttaaaaattg	tattttgggt	gatgatagtc	540
tcaccactat	aaaactgtca	attattgcct	aatgttaaag	atatccatca	ttgtgattaa	600
ttaaacctat	aatgagtatt	cttaatggag	aattcttaat	ggatggatta	ttcccctgatc	660
ttttcyttaa	aatttctctg	cacacacagg	acttctcatt	ttccaataaa	tggtgtgtact	720
ctgcccgaat	ttctaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaagggc	780
ggccgc						786

<210> 43

<211> 1676

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (798)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (927)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (944)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (974)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1035)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1058)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 43

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ttaccaacca	ggagctgctg	aggaagggtg	gcagtaacaa	ccaggatgtc	gtctcctgtg	120
acatggcctg	caagggcctg	ttgcagcagg	ttcagggtcc	tcggctgccc	tggacgcggc	180
tcctcctgtt	gctgctggtc	ttcgtctgtg	gcttcctgtg	ccatgacctc	cggtcacaca	240
gctccttcca	ggcctccctt	actggccggt	tgcttcgatc	atctggcttc	ttacctgcta	300
gccacaagc	gtgtgccaa	ctctactcct	acagtctgca	aggctacagc	tggctggggg	360
agacactgcc	gctctggggc	tcccacctgc	tcaccgtggt	gcggcccagc	ttgcagctgg	420
cctgggctca	caccaatgcc	acagtcagct	tcctttctgc	ccactgtgcc	tctcaccttg	480
cgtgggttgg	tgacagtctc	accagtctct	ctcagaggct	acagatccag	ctccccgatt	540
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tgagttctct	cctaagcaag	tggccanttg	cctccacctc	agtncttcca	tctttgggtg	960
ggggacaggg	gccnagcaag	catctcagcc	tcctaccac	aattccactg	aacacttttc	1020
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tctaaaaaga	tagaactccc	agcaggtggc	ttctgtgttc	ttctgacaaa	tgattcctgc	1200
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ctctccactg	tccatccctc	ctatcatctg	tagagcagag	cacaggcagt	tgtgtgcctt	1560
gggcccaggg	aaccttccat	caacctgaga	caggactcag	tatatgggtc	ttgggtatgc	1620
cctaccaggt	ggaataaagg	acaacagatt	gatttctaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaa	1676

<210> 44

<211> 766

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 44

ggcacgagct	tttgccttca	tttgccttca	cagaggccac	tccacctgtc	cggatccagc	60
tgtctgggtc	tggtttgggt	tatttatatt	gtccttcagg	ggctgttttg	ccctaagaat	120
gaggggggct	cccctggtct	gcagttccca	actttatccc	ttgctggcca	tgcgagccca	180

gccctggtgc	ctcatgggat	gggggggtag	gggtccccag	gatcttctgg	aggaaggtgg	240
gcatggatgg	atgggctgta	tctgtgtttt	ccctctggga	gtctcatggg	tccagcatca	300
ggcctgaggt	cagcaacagg	gaaagagggt	gggcacgggg	agggcttggc	cccgcctatc	360
tagaggcttg	cctcggggcc	ctccttgggg	aaggtttgcg	tgagagctg	caagggagag	420
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gtggcatctg	gcacgaagtc	tccaagaagc	cactttgcct	cttctccctt	caagcacaag	600
cttactgca	aaagggccag	tcgctgttct	atttctctcg	atcccaggct	tctgcccacc	660
gactatagct	ttaaatgttg	ttctagtaaa	tattcttgaa	tgtattaaaa	tggtgaaac	720
aacaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaa		766

<210> 45

<211> 1021

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 45

gtaattcctt	aacataacca	tctgtcacag	ttaatctaga	tttgtaaata	ggtagtaatt	60
tatagaattt	ttaaagcgta	aaatccggta	atattaaaag	ataggtaaac	ctaggcctgg	120
aaagctgtta	tttggctaaa	attgcacagg	aggccatgaa	cagaggcaag	tgcccagag	180
actccacttt	cattcctaac	tgttctcaaa	ttaatgctca	tgattgagta	ttctcagtgc	240
aactcgtaga	gtttgataag	taaaagttac	atgcccctgt	tttccctagca	tgatattcac	300
tgttatcaaa	gacaagaggc	agaccattca	ttcattctca	aaacactgaa	tgccattctg	360
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aaaaatcgta	attagtttga	taatatgaga	cccaacccta	acttgccaga	agagtaatca	540
gttcatgaac	cattgatatt	tcctgtatat	ttcatgaatg	tgacttcagt	cattctagt	600
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aataactcta	aaataggcat	cttcccagga	ctttccattc	tcaggaaaag	acctagttac	900
gtataaaaaa	taacttctac	tgctttatgt	agtcatatag	gtctgcctaa	aataagaatt	960
tgtatttaat	aaataccaaa	attttcaaat	ggtaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaggggggg	1020
c						1021

<210> 46

<211> 1873

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 46

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acctccacag	ttttgctcag	gttctcgctc	cctctcccag	gcctctctcc	actctatact	180
ttcaggaatt	ctacccatgc	aaagcccato	tcagcttcca	cctcactcct	gacttgacac	240
ctcctcatgc	agcctgcctg	cctggcgctt	tgtctagatg	ctctcacctc	gttctgcctt	300
ggattactaa	aacttacttt	ctgtcttgc	ttctttcctt	ctggagtctt	tgagggggag	360
tgagcttct	ttacaatgtc	tagatccctg	tccatccac	gcacactgca	cagatacact	420
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gcagttaatt	aaccttttcc	atcatgcaac	cagcaaggca	gagctaggat	ttgtatccca	900
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<210> 47

<211> 621

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (488)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (536)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (539)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (548)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 47

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tttgccagtg	cttctaagtg	caggagaaca	tgtcacctga	ggctagtttt	gcattcaggg	180
ccctggcttc	gtttcttgtt	ggtatgcctc	cccagatcgt	ccttcctgta	tccatgtgac	240
cagactgtat	ttgttgggac	tgtegcagat	cttggcttct	tacagttctt	cctgtccaaa	300
ctccatcctg	tccctcagga	acggggggaa	aattctccga	atgttttttg	ttttttggct	360
gcttgggaat	tacttctgcc	acctgctggg	catcactgtc	ctcactaagt	ggattctggc	420
tcccccgtag	ctcatggctc	aaactaccac	tcctcagtcg	ctatatataa	gcttatattt	480
tgctgganta	ctgctaaata	caaaagaaag	tccaatatgt	ttccattctg	tagggnaana	540
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aaaacccttg	gtcccccgga	a				621

<210> 48
 <211> 1290
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 48
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 <211> 1260
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 49
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<210> 50

<211> 1363

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 50

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<210> 51

<211> 2398

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1874)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 51

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<210> 52

<211> 2234

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (5)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (136)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 52

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<210> 53

<211> 538

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (502)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 53

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<210> 54

<211> 1484

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 54

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<210> 55

<211> 1765

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 55

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<210> 56

<211> 1478

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 56

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<210> 57

<211> 1145

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (9)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (410)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 57

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aaaagtcttc	tattagtctt	atggatagct	cctccttgag	tgtattttgt	gcaaaagatt	1020
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<210> 58

<211> 1772

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1480)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 58

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catgtacatc	cttgggatct	gcctcatcat	ggagctcatt	gggtggcgtg	tggccttgac	480
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caataaaaaa	atgttttktt	ttkttttttt	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	1740
aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaggcgccgc	gc			1772

<210> 59

<211> 1279

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 59

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acatccccc	aatatttttag	ttttttgagg	aactccagtg	catcattaat	accactttt	180
cctccctcct	cctctctcac	cactcccaa	gccatttcta	attcgtctcc	aagccttggt	240
taattgttta	ttaatattta	tttatttggc	tggtgcggt	ggcttacacc	tgtagtcca	300
gcactttggg	aagccgaggg	ggctgggtcg	cctgaggtca	ggagttcaag	accagcctgg	360
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caaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaa					1279

<210> 60

<211> 1539

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 60

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tagtaggtta	taaaaattta	aatttaaa	aaattatttc	atgacaaaat	gggaaacttc	120
acatcatact	tatttttgtt	tgctttttca	ggcatcatat	tagcttttat	aaaaaatggt	180
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atggtttacc	tgagcccagg	ggagggaaaa	ttgattaaga	tatcatattt	ttgtttggtt	300
tggttttgc	ttttcctctt	actttaattg	aaatactctg	aattcccttc	aggaaacaga	360

gagcatgaga	gcacttttctt	taaaaggacc	aaaaataaat	tcctaataga	ttttgtccta	420
agagagtgtt	tttttttcta	gcatcatttt	ctttacatgc	cactcatgtc	ataaggcatg	480
gacaggctat	ctttcagtg	ccattactat	gtttcgtaca	catgctttat	tttacttggg	540
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<210> 61

<211> 1937

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 61

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aactgaaaac	tacctaaatg	atcgtctttg	gttggggcgt	gttcttagcg	agcagaagcc	180
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gtgttgacac	ccaacagcaa	caggccgaga	acagtgcagt	accactgct	gacacaagga	360
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gacctgcccc	ttgtgtcgta	aagaaatagt	atctagaatc	agacagattt	ctcatatttc	1860
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<210> 62

<211> 1452

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 62

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cttggcaccg	agacctcca	aggaggagct	gaccgctgt	ctggcagagg	tggtcacaga	180
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aaaaaaaaaa	aa					1452

<210> 63

<211> 971

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 63

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caaaattcat	taagaagcct	ccatttcaat	agcacakgtt	taatttgaat	actgagttag	540
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tgtttctttt	gtcccttttt	taaaaaatgt	tttcttgtct	gccttcccca	gattttgcta	720
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gtgggttcct	ttctccatag	aaaaagtaaa	acctttatctt	catgtctgca	ttggtataaa	900
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<210> 64

<211> 1723

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 64

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gtggttggct	gcaactgtgt	atcatgtata	tggaacttgt	aaaaaagttc	tcgacattca	180
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gtgagggcac	tttttttgta	catatgatgg	ggccaatgca	caatactttt	atcacaaatca	360
actttttctt	tgtatcccta	tttcaatgag	cagtcagtct	caagagggtta	ctgcacttca	420
gttctaacta	gacatttgta	ctaagggtat	tcagttatgt	aaactcagcc	tgggcacttt	480
ctgataactg	taaaatgttt	tataagatca	tgattattga	agatacattt	tggaaaattt	540
taaatgttcg	tgagcagctt	aactactttt	gtatctagcc	ttttttaagt	atcttggtac	600
atttactttt	ttaaataag	aaattacaga	agaaatgtca	agtaaatattg	aagaaacaat	660
agtttttatt	tatgtagttg	tacattttta	aactaagggc	aatacactga	catggttatg	720
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gtaaaaataa	gacatgtaaa	ataaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaa		1723

<210> 65

<211> 1955

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 65

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cctcgatatc	agaatttcca	gataaacaac	cagattgtga	aactgaaata	ctgtttacaca	240
tgcagagatc	tccggcctcc	ccgggcctcc	cattgcagca	tctgtgacaa	ctgtgtggag	300
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catggacagg	gaagaatcgc	gtccagaatc	cctacagcca	tggcaatatt	gtgaagaact	660
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gaggccctga	atgcacaaat	gggaaaccaa	ggcacagaga	ggctctcctc	tcctctcctc	1920
tcccccgatg	taccctcaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaa			1955

<210> 66

<211> 1192

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 66

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atttgaaagc	ttttaatgta	taatagtact	tacttcagga	aaataatttg	atgtttcatt	180
gttggctctc	ttttctatat	tatttcagcc	taagtctatc	ttcataccac	aggaaatgca	240
ttctactgag	gatgaaaatc	aaggaacaat	caagagatgt	cccattgtcag	ggagcccagc	300
aaagccatcc	caagttccac	ctagaccacc	acctcccaga	ttacccccac	acaaacctgt	360
tgaccttaggt	aatgggtggag	gggtgacagca	aatatgttac	caggttttca	tactatgggg	420
agaaaaaaaa	ctttctttta	agagattatt	tgaaattctt	ttgggtggagg	acagaaggaa	480
agcagtggct	atggagatgt	tttctgcttt	ttgcctacta	gcttaaagtg	tttttatgac	540
aggattccct	atgacacagt	ctgagatatt	ttgtcctcat	ttctcatttc	atatttagcc	600
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gagtttgaga	ccagcctgac	caacatgggtg	aaactccgtc	tctactaaaa	aaaaaaatac	1020
aaaattagct	gggcgtggta	gcgcatgcct	gtaatcctac	ttgggagact	aaggcaggag	1080
aatcgcttgc	ttgaacctgg	gaggcggagt	ttgcaactgag	ccaagatcac	gccattgcac	1140
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<210> 67

<211> 1543

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (76)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 67

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gttgtgcatt	gcacaagggc	acatggctgt	gaggtgtatc	ctggcggggg	gctgtctacc	240
tgcagtggag	ggcacctttt	ctgttttgct	caaaggcatg	tataagccaa	tgggtgacct	300
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gcagtgtgtg	gaaagccttg	ttgtcacctg	aagcacgcca	ggtccagatt	gaccaatggt	420
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aactccgggg	acaccactcc	ccatcacact	ccacaccgag	cctggtgccc	ggtctgtgcc	600
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<210> 68
 <211> 1282
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 68

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gttttgggtc	accgggtgac	tttgccctgt	ctgtactcat	cctggtctca	caacagcaac	180
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tgctgccgca	tagaagtgcc	tggctggttc	aacgatgtaa	agataaacgt	gcgcctgaat	420
ctacagagag	cctcaacaac	cacgcacaga	acagcaacca	ccaccacagc	cagaacaaca	480
acaacaagcc	ccaccaccac	cagacaaatg	acaacaaccc	cagctgcact	tccaacaaca	540
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gacgaagacg	gcctttttac	cctctaacaa	cgcagtagca	tgtagattg	aggatggggg	1200
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acttaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aa				1282

<210> 69
 <211> 1440
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (323)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (337)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 69	
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taagataaaa	ttgatttaaat ttactttagt cctgaacatt gaatacttgt caggatgcca 120
ttgcaataat	ggcatatatac ggagccaaat ggtcaaatga tacacagagc caggagccta 180
gcagccttgt	ccagtttgat gctctataacc aagcttgccc aaccagtggc ctgcatatca 240
catgtggccc	aggacggctt tgaatatggc ccaacacaaa ttcataaact ttcttaaaac 300
aatatgagct	tatgaaattt tyntcatgat attttttnctt ttttcttttt tttttttttt 360
taactcatya	gctatcatta gtgttaaatgt attttatgtg tggcccaaga cagttcttcc 420
aatgtggccc	aggaaagcca aaagattgga caccctgtct ttataccctt tacactgtcc 480
tcggtagaga	aaaaaaaaat gcttcaaaga atcgctaatt ttaaagaaga gtagatgata 540
aaagttacca	aaacaaaccg aaaaatttat tgtatttggg atttttagaaa atccaactat 600
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ttaaataactt	ttcataataa tcattatttt atgacatgac tataatatta aatctgttag 780
gactagaaga	atttttacct ttttcaagga aattgttagt agttcagcaa acagtttcta 840
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<210> 70
 <211> 1068
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 70	
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ctttttcagc	gtggaagaca agactcgcg gcgctaaagg aggcctgagt gtgggcgact 180
tccggaaggt	gctgatgaag acaggcctgg tgctgggtgg gctgggcat gtgagcttca 240

40

tcacagctgc	cctgttccat	ggcacagtgc	tgcgctacgt	gggcacccct	caagatgagg	300
tggtcttgca	gtactgctg	gtcaacatcc	tctctgtcac	ttccgccatc	gtggtcatca	360
cttcaggcat	cgcagccatc	gtgttggtcac	gctacctccc	tagcaccccc	ctgctgtgga	420
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cccagcccac	tgactgaaa	tgagacttta	ttctgaaatt	attaaaaaga	acagagatgc	1020
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<210> 71

<211> 1948

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 71

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cccagagatg	ctgaagcctc	tttgaaagc	agcagtggcc	cccacatggc	catgtctccat	180
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tgggttggtg	atggacggca	catatacatg	ggcagtggca	acatggactg	gcggtctctg	840
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<210> 72

<211> 1837

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 72

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<210> 73

<211> 1161

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 73

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<210> 74

<211> 1450

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 74

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aaaaaaaaa						1450

<210> 75

<211> 557

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (136)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 75

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atggcttctg	cggtgggtgg	ttctcttggt	attctcgggt	ttgaagctta	tttttagact	240
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ctgctgggtt	ttgaaataga	agcccccttg	gtgggggtccc	ccataaaccc	aggcgctggg	360

gccacaccttg	tgatgtgaag	gctcctgtaa	cacgacctca	ctttcctggc	cccgactac	420
tcacctgccc	cacgggacac	aggtacatgg	cttctgggtg	tctgtccccg	ctgtacccag	480
atctgcccc	ttgcccttgt	ccccagatcc	tcactctgct	cctaggaacc	gtacccctcc	540
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<210> 76

<211> 2483

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 76

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<210> 77

<211> 667

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 77

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<210> 78

<211> 1931

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1212)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 78

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45

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<210> 79
 <211> 54
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (54)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 79
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 1 5 10 15
 Ile Trp Phe Phe Phe Phe Cys Ser Cys Phe Ile Cys Ser Ala Pro Ala
 20 25 30
 Pro Pro Gln Gln Leu Val Ala Tyr Gly Phe Phe Lys Arg Lys Val Asp
 35 40 45
 Phe Met Leu Tyr Ile Xaa
 50

<210> 80
 <211> 578
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (326)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (342)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (444)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 80
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 1 5 10 15
 Pro Gln His His Gly Ala Pro Gly Pro Asp Gly Ser Ala Pro Asp Pro
 20 25 30
 Ala His Tyr Arg Glu Arg Val Lys Ala Met Phe Tyr His Ala Tyr Asp

35					40					45						
Ser	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Asn	Ala	Phe	Pro	Phe	Asp	Glu	Leu	Arg	Pro	Leu	Thr	
50					55					60						
Cys	Asp	Gly	His	Asp	Thr	Trp	Gly	Ser	Phe	Ser	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ile	Asp	
65					70					75					80	
Ala	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Leu	Ile	Leu	Gly	Asn	Val	Ser	Glu	Phe	Gln	Arg	
					85					90					95	
Val	Val	Glu	Val	Leu	Gln	Asp	Ser	Val	Asp	Phe	Asp	Ile	Asp	Val	Asn	
100					105					110						
Ala	Ser	Val	Phe	Glu	Thr	Asn	Ile	Arg	Val	Val	Gly	Gly	Leu	Leu	Ser	
115					120					125						
Ala	His	Leu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Lys	Ala	Gly	Val	Glu	Val	Glu	Ala	Gly	Trp	
130					135					140						
Pro	Cys	Ser	Gly	Pro	Leu	Leu	Arg	Met	Ala	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ala	Arg	Lys	
145					150					155					160	
Leu	Leu	Pro	Ala	Phe	Gln	Thr	Pro	Thr	Gly	Met	Pro	Tyr	Gly	Thr	Val	
					165					170					175	
Asn	Leu	Leu	His	Gly	Val	Asn	Pro	Gly	Glu	Thr	Pro	Val	Thr	Cys	Thr	
180					185					190						
Ala	Gly	Ile	Gly	Thr	Phe	Ile	Val	Glu	Phe	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	
195					200					205						
Thr	Gly	Asp	Pro	Val	Phe	Glu	Asp	Val	Ala	Arg	Val	Ala	Leu	Met	Arg	
210					215					220						
Leu	Trp	Glu	Ser	Arg	Ser	Asp	Ile	Gly	Leu	Val	Gly	Asn	His	Ile	Asp	
225					230					235					240	
Val	Leu	Thr	Gly	Lys	Trp	Val	Ala	Gln	Asp	Ala	Gly	Ile	Gly	Ala	Gly	
					245					250					255	
Val	Asp	Ser	Tyr	Phe	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Val	Lys	Gly	Ala	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gln	
260					265					270						
Asp	Lys	Lys	Leu	Met	Ala	Met	Phe	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Asn	Lys	Ala	Ile	Arg	
275					280					285						
Asn	Tyr	Thr	Arg	Phe	Asp	Asp	Trp	Tyr	Leu	Trp	Val	Gln	Met	Tyr	Lys	
290					295					300						
Gly	Thr	Val	Ser	Met	Pro	Val	Phe	Gln	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Trp	Pro	
305					310					315					320	
Gly	Leu	Gln	Ser	Leu	Xaa	Gly	Asp	Ile	Asp	Asn	Ala	Met	Arg	Thr	Phe	
					325					330					335	
Leu	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Xaa	Trp	Lys	Gln	Phe	Gly	Gly	Leu	Pro	Glu	Phe	
340					345					350						

Tyr Asn Ile Pro Gln Gly Tyr Thr Val Glu Lys Arg Glu Gly Tyr Pro
 355 360 365

Leu Arg Pro Glu Leu Ile Glu Ser Ala Met Tyr Leu Tyr Arg Ala Thr
 370 375 380

Gly Asp Pro Thr Leu Leu Glu Leu Gly Arg Asp Ala Val Glu Ser Ile
 385 390 395 400

Glu Lys Ile Ser Lys Val Glu Cys Gly Phe Ala Thr Ile Lys Asp Leu
 405 410 415

Arg Asp His Lys Leu Asp Asn Arg Met Glu Ser Phe Phe Leu Ala Glu
 420 425 430

Thr Val Lys Tyr Leu Tyr Leu Leu Phe Asp Pro Xaa Asn Phe Ile His
 435 440 445

Asn Asn Gly Ser Thr Phe Asp Ala Val Ile Thr Pro Tyr Gly Glu Cys
 450 455 460

Ile Leu Gly Ala Gly Gly Tyr Ile Phe Asn Thr Glu Ala His Pro Ile
 465 470 475 480

Asp Pro Ala Ala Leu His Cys Cys Gln Arg Leu Lys Glu Glu Gln Trp
 485 490 495

Glu Val Glu Asp Leu Met Arg Glu Phe Tyr Ser Leu Lys Arg Ser Arg
 500 505 510

Ser Lys Phe Gln Lys Asn Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Pro Trp Glu Pro Pro
 515 520 525

Ala Arg Pro Gly Thr Leu Phe Ser Pro Glu Asn His Asp Gln Ala Arg
 530 535 540

Glu Arg Lys Pro Ala Lys Gln Lys Val Pro Leu Leu Ser Cys Pro Ser
 545 550 555 560

Gln Pro Phe Thr Ser Lys Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Gln Val Phe Leu Asp
 565 570 575

Ser Ser

<210> 81

<211> 100

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (100)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 81

48

Met Ala Leu Tyr Tyr Gln Asn Phe Tyr Ile Leu Val Val Phe Val Leu
 1 5 10 15

Phe Leu His Thr Ser Arg Thr Phe Val Leu Pro Val His Ala Val Lys
 20 25 30

Asp Ser Ala Gln Val Leu Glu Glu Ile Val Lys His Glu Leu Gly Ser
 35 40 45

Gln Val Ser Leu Leu Ser Pro Val Glu Glu Pro Gly Pro Ser Pro Cys
 50 55 60

Thr Pro Asp Ile Gln Gly Arg Gly Val Arg Lys Thr Leu Pro Pro Asn
 65 70 75 80

Gly Leu Asp Gly Met Phe Pro Ser Ser Cys Ser Pro Asn Val Ser Thr
 85 90 95

Gly Ala His Xaa
 100

<210> 82

<211> 48

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (48)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 82

Met Gly Glu Phe Thr Ser Val Val Cys Tyr Cys Phe Ile Leu Ser Leu
 1 5 10 15

Ile Ile Gly Ser Val Val Arg Trp Gln Gly Cys Gly Ala Glu Trp Gly
 20 25 30

Phe Ala Leu Gly Glu His Met Trp Gln Arg Ala Gln Glu Asp Leu Xaa
 35 40 45

<210> 83

<211> 47

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (47)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 83

Met Asn Ala Thr Thr Ser Phe Gln Phe Thr Thr Pro Thr Arg Leu Trp

49

1 5 10 15
 Leu Met Leu Leu Leu Asn Tyr Gln Ile Phe Cys Cys Tyr Thr Val Thr
 20 25 30
 Phe Lys Glu Phe Gly Lys Leu Val Ser Thr Ala Asn Leu Gly Xaa
 35 40 45

 <210> 84
 <211> 276
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

 <220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (276)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

 <400> 84
 Met Gly Asn Phe Arg Gly His Ala Leu Pro Gly Thr Phe Phe Phe Ile
 1 5 10 15

 Ile Gly Leu Trp Trp Cys Thr Lys Ser Ile Leu Lys Tyr Ile Cys Lys
 20 25 30

 Lys Gln Lys Arg Thr Cys Tyr Leu Gly Ser Lys Thr Leu Phe Tyr Arg
 35 40 45

 Leu Glu Ile Leu Glu Gly Ile Thr Ile Val Gly Met Ala Leu Thr Gly
 50 55 60

 Met Ala Gly Glu Gln Phe Ile Pro Gly Gly Pro His Leu Met Leu Tyr
 65 70 75 80

 Asp Tyr Lys Gln Gly His Trp Asn Gln Leu Leu Gly Trp His His Phe
 85 90 95

 Thr Met Tyr Phe Phe Phe Gly Leu Leu Gly Val Ala Asp Ile Leu Cys
 100 105 110

 Phe Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Pro Val Ser Leu Thr Lys Leu Met Leu Ser
 115 120 125

 Asn Ala Leu Phe Val Glu Ala Phe Ile Phe Tyr Asn His Thr His Gly
 130 135 140

 Arg Glu Met Leu Asp Ile Phe Val His Gln Leu Leu Val Leu Val Val
 145 150 155 160

 Phe Leu Thr Gly Leu Val Ala Phe Leu Glu Phe Leu Val Arg Asn Asn
 165 170 175

 Val Leu Leu Glu Leu Leu Arg Ser Ser Leu Ile Leu Leu Gln Gly Ser
 180 185 190

 Trp Phe Phe Gln Ile Gly Phe Val Leu Tyr Pro Pro Ser Gly Gly Pro
 195 200 205

Ala Trp Asp Leu Met Asp His Glu Asn Ile Leu Phe Leu Thr Ile Cys
 210 215 220

Phe Cys Trp His Tyr Ala Val Thr Ile Val Ile Val Gly Met Asn Tyr
 225 230 235 240

Ala Phe Ile Thr Trp Leu Val Lys Ser Arg Leu Lys Arg Leu Cys Ser
 245 250 255

Ser Glu Val Gly Leu Leu Lys Asn Ala Glu Arg Glu Gln Glu Ser Glu
 260 265 270

Glu Glu Met Xaa
 275

<210> 85
 <211> 86
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (86)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 85
 Met Ala Ser Lys Thr Leu Tyr Asp Leu Ala Leu Ala Tyr Leu Ser Ala
 1 5 10 15

Leu Ala Leu Pro Thr Leu Ala Gln Ser Leu Leu Phe Ser His Ser Gly
 20 25 30

Ser Leu Thr Ile Pro Arg Cys Thr Arg Leu Ser His Thr Ser Ala Pro
 35 40 45

Leu His Val Leu Phe Ala Val Arg Gly Met Pro Phe Thr Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60

Leu Leu Ile His Ser Thr Asn Ala Ser Ser Phe Phe Tyr Thr Gln Leu
 65 70 75 80

Ser Leu Lys Phe Phe Xaa
 85

<210> 86
 <211> 95
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (95)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 86

51

Met Ala Ile Leu His Leu Phe Lys Phe Phe Ser Phe Phe Asn Phe Val
 1 5 10 15

Ile Ser Ala Ser Pro Ile Tyr Leu Leu Tyr His Tyr Leu Arg Ser Asp
 20 25 30

Lys Arg Val Leu Val Gly Gln Val Leu Gln Ser Leu Ser Gly Asn Asn
 35 40 45

Ile Cys His Ile Thr Leu Leu Ile Cys Leu Leu Leu Ile Trp Glu Ala
 50 55 60

Lys His Trp Cys Leu Arg Gly Leu Pro Ile Ile Asn Cys His Tyr His
 65 70 75 80

Tyr Ser Pro Leu Leu Phe Val Trp Lys Leu Asn Lys Gly Gln Xaa
 85 90 95

<210> 87

<211> 313

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (313)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 87

Met Pro Pro Pro Arg Val Phe Lys Ser Phe Leu Ser Leu Leu Phe Gln
 1 5 10 15

Gly Leu Ser Val Leu Leu Ser Leu Ala Gly Asp Val Leu Val Ser Met
 20 25 30

Tyr Arg Glu Val Cys Ser Ile Arg Phe Leu Phe Thr Ala Val Ser Leu
 35 40 45

Leu Ser Leu Phe Leu Ser Ala Phe Trp Leu Gly Leu Leu Tyr Leu Val
 50 55 60

Ser Pro Leu Glu Asn Glu Pro Lys Glu Met Leu Thr Leu Ser Glu Tyr
 65 70 75 80

His Glu Arg Val Arg Ser Gln Gly Gln Gln Leu Gln Gln Leu Gln Ala
 85 90 95

Glu Leu Asp Lys Leu His Lys Glu Val Ser Thr Val Arg Ala Ala Asn
 100 105 110

Ser Glu Arg Val Ala Lys Leu Val Phe Gln Arg Leu Asn Glu Asp Phe
 115 120 125

Val Arg Lys Pro Asp Tyr Ala Leu Ser Ser Val Gly Ala Ser Ile Asp
 130 135 140

Leu Gln Lys Thr Ser His Asp Tyr Ala Asp Arg Asn Thr Ala Tyr Phe

52

145 150 155 160
 Trp Asn Arg Phe Ser Phe Trp Asn Tyr Ala Arg Pro Pro Thr Val Ile
 165 170 175
 Leu Glu Pro His Val Phe Pro Gly Asn Cys Trp Ala Phe Glu Gly Asp
 180 185 190
 Gln Gly Gln Val Val Ile Gln Leu Pro Gly Arg Val Gln Leu Ser Asp
 195 200 205
 Ile Thr Leu Gln His Pro Pro Pro Ser Val Glu His Thr Gly Gly Ala
 210 215 220
 Asn Ser Ala Pro Arg Asp Phe Ala Val Phe Gly Leu Gln Val Tyr Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Glu Thr Glu Val Ser Leu Gly Lys Phe Thr Phe Asp Val Glu Lys Ser
 245 250 255
 Glu Ile Gln Thr Phe His Leu Gln Asn Asp Pro Pro Ala Ala Phe Pro
 260 265 270
 Lys Val Lys Ile Gln Ile Leu Ser Asn Trp Gly His Pro Arg Phe Thr
 275 280 285
 Cys Leu Tyr Arg Val Arg Ala His Gly Val Arg Thr Ser Glu Gly Ala
 290 295 300
 Glu Gly Ser Ala Gln Gly Pro His Xaa
 305 310

<210> 88

<211> 80

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (80)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 88

Met Met Ser Ser Cys Leu Val Val Val Ile Thr Leu Arg Ala Tyr Phe
 1 5 10 15

Ser Trp Leu Gln Ala Ile Arg Ser Gln Val Val Trp Ser Arg Met Lys
 20 25 30

Arg Leu Gln Ser Ala Ser Arg Gln Ser Gly Leu Ser Ile Pro Arg Ser
 35 40 45

Glu Met Ser Ala Leu His Arg Leu Gln Asp Trp Ser Asp Lys Ser His
 50 55 60

Ile Leu Phe Phe Ile Phe Leu Pro Arg Val Cys Arg Phe Pro Leu Xaa
 65 70 75 80

<210> 89
 <211> 47
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (47)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 89
 Met Leu Phe Leu Thr Cys Arg Ser Pro His Ser Cys Cys Val Ile Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Trp Phe Phe Leu Cys Ala Cys Ala Leu Val Ser Ser Ser Tyr Gln Asp
 20 25 30
 Asn Asn Pro Ile Gly Phe Arg Pro Glu Pro Tyr Asn Pro Ile Xaa
 35 40 45

<210> 90
 <211> 129
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (106)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (129)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 90
 Met Gly Ala Ala Gly Arg Gln Asp Phe Leu Phe Lys Ala Met Leu Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Ser Trp Leu Thr Leu Thr Cys Phe Pro Gly Ala Thr Ser Thr Val
 20 25 30
 Ala Ala Gly Cys Pro Asp Gln Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Pro Trp Asn Pro
 35 40 45
 Gly His Asp Gln Asp His His Val His Ile Gly Gln Gly Lys Thr Leu
 50 55 60
 Leu Leu Thr Ser Ser Ala Thr Val Tyr Ser Ile His Ile Ser Glu Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Lys Leu Val Ile Lys Asp His Asp Glu Pro Ile Val Leu Arg Thr

54
 85 90 95
 Arg His Ile Leu Ile Asp Asn Gly Gly Xaa Leu His Ala Gly Glu Cys
 100 105 110
 Pro Leu Pro Phe Pro Gly Gln Phe His His His Phe Val Trp Lys Gly
 115 120 125
 Xaa

<210> 91
 <211> 71
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (71)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 91
 Met Ala Phe Cys Phe Phe Ile Phe Tyr Leu Tyr Ser Phe Pro Ser Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Ser His Gly Asp Leu His Lys Phe Gly Val Phe Ser Trp Cys Thr His
 20 25 30
 Val Arg Arg Phe Lys Val Leu Tyr Ala Ser Val Leu Leu Lys Ser Thr
 35 40 45
 Glu Ile Leu Leu Ala Ile Gln Glu Pro Phe Ser Gly Ser Trp Ser Tyr
 50 55 60
 Phe Leu Leu Asn Leu Ser Xaa
 65 70

<210> 92
 <211> 48
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (48)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 92
 Met Gln Trp Ala Val Lys Cys Trp Leu Phe Gln Leu Cys Met Asp Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Leu Ala Ser Leu Gly Trp Ala Glu Lys Arg Glu Leu Leu Phe Pro
 20 25 30
 Lys Arg Pro Ser Gln Leu Cys Ser Thr Thr Leu Cys Ser Pro Gly Xaa
 35 40 45

<210> 93
 <211> 57
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (57)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 93
 Met Asn Trp Cys Leu Cys Ile Ile Ser Leu Thr Thr Leu Leu Ser Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Val His Ile Val Gly Glu Glu Lys Asp Met Leu Lys Cys Thr Phe
 20 25 30
 Cys Leu Leu Asn Thr Leu Lys Lys Cys Val Val Trp Lys Arg Leu Tyr
 35 40 45
 His Asn Gly Gly Ala Asn Asn Leu Xaa
 50 55

<210> 94
 <211> 73
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (73)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 94
 Met Ala Gly Arg Lys Pro Ala Ala Pro Val Phe Thr Val Val Arg Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Val Leu Cys Phe Gly Phe Gly Val Phe Val Leu Phe Val Phe Cys Leu
 20 25 30
 Ala Cys Leu Phe Phe Lys Gly Lys Lys Val Cys Asn Tyr Phe Ile Gln
 35 40 45
 Ile Ser Arg Tyr Ile Ser Val Asn Asn Lys Arg Phe Tyr Asn Ser Lys
 50 55 60
 Lys Met Met Tyr Ile Leu Val Cys Xaa
 65 70

<210> 95
 <211> 60

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (60)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 95

Met	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Phe	Lys	Trp	Leu	Leu	His	Leu	Val	Arg	Leu	Ser	Phe
1				5					10					15	

Val	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ser	Pro	Trp	Asp	Ser	Thr	Ala	Gly	Leu	Gly	Leu	Lys
			20					25					30		

Leu	Pro	Asn	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Met	Thr	Ser	Met	Gly	Trp	Asp	Pro	Ser	Pro
		35					40					45			

Gly	Ala	Arg	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Thr	Glu	Lys	Arg	Xaa
50						55					60

<210> 96

<211> 49

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (49)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 96

Met	Trp	Leu	Gln	Thr	Leu	Pro	Leu	Phe	Ala	Thr	Gly	Cys	Lys	Ala	Val
1					5					10				15	

Pro	Trp	Asn	Cys	Phe	Gly	Trp	Cys	Leu	Thr	Gln	Glu	Val	Phe	Ala	Val
			20					25					30		

Leu	Gly	Asp	Leu	Val	Asn	Ser	Ala	Asp	Gln	Val	Asn	Arg	Leu	Phe	Phe
		35						40				45			

Xaa

<210> 97

<211> 57

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (57)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 97

Met Arg Ser Ser Phe Leu Tyr Ala Ile Pro Ala Val Phe Phe Phe Leu

57

1

5

10

15

Thr Gly Pro Cys Leu Arg Ile Asn Lys Ser Val Met Ser Glu Thr Lys
 20 25 30

Val Tyr Ser Ser Val Cys Arg Cys Val Ala Pro Pro Phe Ser Pro Ala
 35 40 45

Ala Pro His Ile Gln Ser Arg Ser Xaa
 50 55

<210> 98

<211> 70

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (70)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 98

Met Ala Cys Arg Ser Trp Cys Phe Thr Leu Leu Ala Asn Val Ser Phe
 1 5 10 15

Thr Leu Leu Leu Pro Val His Trp Gly Ser Ala Glu Ala Val Phe Ser
 20 25 30

Val Ser Ile Thr Leu Gly Cys Arg Pro Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Val Pro
 35 40 45

Leu Ser Arg Gly Arg Arg Asp Leu Gly Ser His Val Leu Ala Leu Val
 50 55 60

Ala Ser Leu Trp Lys Xaa
 65 70

<210> 99

<211> 83

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (83)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 99

Met Ala Glu Thr Arg Gly Leu Cys Ser Val Cys Phe Cys Ala Leu Cys
 1 5 10 15

Leu Tyr Gly Ser Tyr Ala Ala Cys Pro Pro Cys Phe Ser Arg Glu Pro
 20 25 30

Arg Gln Arg Arg His His Gly Asn Asp Trp Val Arg Trp Lys Phe Arg
 35 40 45

Gly Pro Ala Leu Val Gly Arg Glu Ala Trp Leu Thr Ser Gln Ala Gln
50 55 60

His Val Cys Gly Ser Leu Leu Cys Thr Val Ser Ser Ser Pro Lys Trp
65 70 75 80

Glu Ser Xaa

<210> 100

<211> 43

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (43)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 100

Met Ser Ser Pro Cys Leu Phe Leu Ser Leu Thr Glu Asn Ile Phe Met
1 5 10 15

Ser Phe Leu Ile Ala Gly Phe Gly Leu Phe Ile Ile Met Phe Ile Asn
20 25 30

Thr Phe Asp Ser Thr Val Arg Asn Val Gly Xaa
35 40

<210> 101

<211> 49

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (49)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 101

Met Leu Leu Phe Phe Val Ala Ala Ala Ala Leu Ala Leu Gly Ala Glu
1 5 10 15

Pro Glu Gly Arg Arg Trp Arg Asp Asp Cys Arg Val Gly Glu Gln Arg
20 25 30

Ser Gly Ala Arg Leu Val Ser Gln His Pro Glu Cys Gly Phe Leu Leu
35 40 45

Xaa

<210> 102

<211> 46

<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (46)
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 102
Met Leu Leu Gln Phe Ser Ile Phe Phe Ala Pro Val Val Cys Leu Pro
1 5 10 15
Lys Tyr Ser Pro Phe Met Lys Glu Glu Cys Lys Ala Asp Pro Thr Arg
20 25 30
Asp Tyr Lys Phe Leu Tyr Ile Tyr Ile Glu Arg Gly Thr Xaa
35 40 45

<210> 103
<211> 49
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (49)
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 103
Met Cys Gly Ile Phe Ser Ile Leu Cys Ile Lys Ile Phe Phe Leu Ile
1 5 10 15
Leu Gln Leu Phe Phe Tyr Phe Pro Leu Tyr Asn Cys Ile Phe Asn Thr
20 25 30
Ser Ile Ser Ile Leu Asn Arg Val Leu Val Lys Lys Arg Ser Thr Phe
35 40 45
Xaa

<210> 104
<211> 66
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (66)
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 104
Met Tyr Leu Leu His Ser Ile Leu Phe Met Leu Cys Leu Val Gly Met
1 5 10 15
Val Glu Phe Asn Lys Ser Thr Arg Glu Cys Ile Leu Phe Lys Thr Leu

60

20

25

30

Trp Leu Ile Pro Leu Phe Thr Tyr Lys Leu Ala Tyr Leu Cys Glu Lys
 35 40 45

Leu Lys Phe Val Lys Phe Cys Ala Ser Leu Leu Ile Ala Val Phe Asp
 50 55 60

His Xaa
 65

<210> 105

<211> 46

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (46)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 105

Met Thr Ala Phe Ile Thr Tyr Pro Leu Leu Phe Ile Cys Leu Pro Ser
 1 5 10 15

Val Ser His Phe Leu Pro Val Pro Thr Cys Leu Phe Pro Cys Glu Gly
 20 25 30

Leu Asn Cys Glu Pro Leu Arg Phe Asn Val Arg Ser Pro Xaa
 35 40 45

<210> 106

<211> 74

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (74)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 106

Met Pro His Leu Asn His Ser Leu Phe Leu Phe Leu Ser Val Gly Cys
 1 5 10 15

Ala Leu Ser Ala Gln Met Ala Phe His Gln Leu Asp Leu Glu Gln Pro
 20 25 30

Glu Asp Ala Thr Leu Pro Ser Glu Pro Phe Phe His His Thr Val Val
 35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Ser Phe Ser Arg Ile Leu Val Asn Met Gly Gln Leu Ser
 50 55 60

Glu Thr Leu Ala Glu Gln Gly Tyr Ile Xaa
 65 70

<210> 107
 <211> 50
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (50)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 107
 Met Phe Pro Trp Cys Val Cys Val Ile Ala Cys Ile Ser Ala Val Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Leu Ile Gln Gly Phe Thr Phe Cys Ser Phe Ser Tyr Pro Gln Tyr
 20 25 30
 Ser Thr Val Arg Tyr Phe Glu Arg Glu Thr Thr Leu Thr Leu Leu Leu
 35 40 45
 Leu Xaa
 50

<210> 108
 <211> 228
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (228)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 108
 Met Ala Ala Pro Ile Ile Gly Val Thr Pro Met Phe Ala Val Cys Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Gly Phe Gly Leu Gly Lys Lys Leu Gln Gln Lys His Pro Glu Asp
 20 25 30
 Val Leu Ser Tyr Pro Gln Leu Phe Ala Ala Gly Met Leu Ser Gly Val
 35 40 45
 Phe Thr Thr Gly Ile Met Thr Pro Gly Glu Arg Ile Lys Cys Leu Leu
 50 55 60
 Gln Ile Gln Ala Ser Ser Gly Glu Ser Lys Tyr Thr Gly Thr Leu Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Cys Ala Lys Lys Leu Tyr Gln Glu Phe Gly Ile Arg Gly Ile Tyr Lys
 85 90 95
 Gly Thr Val Leu Thr Leu Met Arg Asp Val Pro Ala Ser Gly Met Tyr
 100 105 110

62

Phe Met Thr Tyr Glu Trp Leu Lys Asn Ile Phe Thr Pro Glu Gly Lys
 115 120 125
 Arg Val Ser Glu Leu Ser Ala Pro Arg Ile Leu Val Ala Gly Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Ala Gly Ile Phe Asn Trp Ala Val Ala Ile Pro Pro Asp Val Leu Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Arg Phe Gln Thr Ala Pro Pro Gly Lys Tyr Pro Asn Gly Phe Arg
 165 170 175
 Asp Val Leu Arg Glu Leu Ile Arg Asp Glu Gly Val Thr Ser Leu Tyr
 180 185 190
 Lys Gly Phe Asn Ala Val Met Ile Arg Ala Phe Pro Ala Asn Ala Ala
 195 200 205
 Cys Phe Leu Gly Phe Glu Val Ala Met Lys Phe Leu Asn Trp Ala Thr
 210 215 220
 Pro Asn Leu Xaa
 225

<210> 109
 <211> 74
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (74)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 109
 Met Thr Arg Ala Thr Thr Glu Phe Pro Ser Pro Lys Phe Ser Thr Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Val Leu Val Leu Ser Leu Leu Arg Ala His Ile Leu Ile Pro Lys
 20 25 30
 Glu Pro Leu Gln Ser Ser Cys Leu Leu Lys Thr Leu Tyr Trp Ala Cys
 35 40 45
 Ser Cys Asn Ser Asp Phe Ile Arg Cys Ile Leu Arg Glu Val Ser Gly
 50 55 60
 Lys Ile Trp Arg Phe Ser Lys Thr Leu Xaa
 65 70

<210> 110
 <211> 43
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (43)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 110

Met Ile Tyr Phe Leu Cys Leu Ala Tyr Cys Lys Phe Phe Ile Leu Ile
 1 5 10 15

His Ser Ser Asn Ile Ile Ala Thr Lys Lys Cys Leu Tyr Leu Asp Gln
 20 25 30

Arg Gln Asp Phe Leu Cys Val Cys Phe Ala Xaa
 35 40

<210> 111

<211> 180

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (180)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 111

Met Ala Cys Lys Gly Leu Leu Gln Gln Val Gln Gly Pro Arg Leu Pro
 1 5 10 15

Trp Thr Arg Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Phe Ala Val Gly Phe Leu
 20 25 30

Cys His Asp Leu Arg Ser His Ser Ser Phe Gln Ala Ser Leu Thr Gly
 35 40 45

Arg Leu Leu Arg Ser Ser Gly Phe Leu Pro Ala Ser Gln Gln Ala Cys
 50 55 60

Ala Lys Leu Tyr Ser Tyr Ser Leu Gln Gly Tyr Ser Trp Leu Gly Glu
 65 70 75 80

Thr Leu Pro Leu Trp Gly Ser His Leu Leu Thr Val Val Arg Pro Ser
 85 90 95

Leu Gln Leu Ala Trp Ala His Thr Asn Ala Thr Val Ser Phe Leu Ser
 100 105 110

Ala His Cys Ala Ser His Leu Ala Trp Phe Gly Asp Ser Leu Thr Ser
 115 120 125

Leu Ser Gln Arg Leu Gln Ile Gln Leu Pro Asp Ser Val Asn Gln Leu
 130 135 140

Leu Arg Tyr Leu Arg Glu Leu Pro Leu Leu Phe His Gln Asn Val Leu
 145 150 155 160

Leu Pro Leu Trp His Leu Leu Leu Glu Ala Leu Ala Trp Ala Gln Gly
 165 170 175

Ala Leu Pro Xaa
180

<210> 112
<211> 47
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (47)
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 112
Met Val Trp Phe Ile Tyr Phe Val Leu Gln Gly Leu Phe Cys Pro Lys
1 5 10 15

Asn Glu Gly Ala Ser Pro Gly Leu Gln Phe Pro Thr Leu Ser Leu Ala
20 25 30

Gly His Ala Ser Pro Ala Leu Val Pro His Gly Met Gly Gly Xaa
35 40 45

<210> 113
<211> 81
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (34)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (81)
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 113
Met Asn Val Thr Ser Val Ile Leu Val Leu Ile Leu Trp Asn Val Ile
1 5 10 15

Gly Val Ala Thr Trp Val His Gln Asn Thr Phe Leu Tyr Lys Arg Gln
20 25 30

Met Xaa Glu Leu Lys Arg Leu Lys Asp Arg Val Phe Cys Phe Phe Val
35 40 45

Leu Ile Trp Leu Leu Gly Ile Lys Ile Arg Pro Arg Ser Leu Lys Ile
50 55 60

Ser Asn Arg Gly Arg Pro Leu Ile Asp Leu Lys Ser Val Asn Ser Leu
65 70 75 80

Xaa

<210> 114
<211> 68
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (68)
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 114
Met Gln Pro Ala Cys Leu Ala Pro Cys Leu Asp Ala Leu Thr Ser Phe
1 5 10 15
Cys Leu Gly Leu Leu Lys Leu Thr Phe Cys Leu Ala Phe Phe Pro Ser
20 25 30
Gly Val Leu Glu Gly Glu Cys Ser Phe Phe Thr Met Ser Arg Ser Leu
35 40 45
Ser His Pro Arg Thr Leu His Arg Tyr Thr Thr Glu Arg Pro Ala His
50 55 60
Ser Arg His Xaa
65

<210> 115
<211> 43
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (43)
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 115
Met Phe Leu Val Phe Trp Leu Leu Gly Ile Tyr Phe Cys His Leu Leu
1 5 10 15
Val Ile Thr Val Leu Thr Lys Trp Ile Leu Ala Pro Pro Tyr Leu Met
20 25 30
Ala Gln Thr Thr Thr Pro Gln Ser Leu Tyr Xaa
35 40

<210> 116
<211> 212
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE

<222> (212)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 116

Met Ile Ser Leu Pro Gly Pro Leu Val Thr Asn Leu Leu Arg Phe Leu
 1 5 10 15

Phe Leu Gly Leu Ser Ala Leu Asp Val Ile Arg Gly Ser Leu Ser Leu
 20 25 30

Thr Asn Leu Ser Ser Ser Met Ala Gly Val Tyr Val Cys Lys Ala His
 35 40 45

Asn Glu Val Gly Thr Ala Gln Cys Asn Val Thr Leu Glu Val Ser Thr
 50 55 60

Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala Val Val Ala Gly Ala Val Val Gly Thr Leu Val
 65 70 75 80

Gly Leu Gly Leu Leu Ala Gly Leu Val Leu Leu Tyr His Arg Arg Gly
 85 90 95

Lys Ala Leu Glu Glu Pro Ala Asn Asp Ile Lys Glu Asp Ala Ile Ala
 100 105 110

Pro Arg Thr Leu Pro Trp Pro Lys Ser Ser Asp Thr Ile Ser Lys Asn
 115 120 125

Gly Thr Leu Ser Ser Val Thr Ser Ala Arg Ala Leu Arg Pro Pro His
 130 135 140

Gly Pro Pro Arg Pro Gly Ala Leu Thr Pro Thr Pro Ser Leu Ser Ser
 145 150 155 160

Gln Ala Leu Pro Ser Pro Arg Leu Pro Thr Thr Asp Gly Ala His Pro
 165 170 175

Gln Pro Ile Ser Pro Ile Pro Gly Gly Val Ser Ser Ser Gly Leu Ser
 180 185 190

Arg Met Gly Ala Val Pro Val Met Val Pro Ala Gln Ser Gln Ala Gly
 195 200 205

Ser Leu Val Xaa
 210

<210> 117

<211> 44

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (44)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 117

67

Met Lys Leu Pro Trp Asn Ile Val Asn Ile Leu Lys Ala Ser Ala Leu
1 5 10 15

Tyr Ala Leu Lys Trp Leu Leu Leu Ile Leu Tyr Tyr Val Ile Phe Thr
20 25 30

Leu Lys Lys Glu Lys Ile Ala Leu Leu Tyr Thr Xaa
35 40

<210> 118

<211> 127

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (127)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 118

Met Gly Thr Ser Ala Leu Trp Pro Phe Leu Pro Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Phe Leu Phe Ser Ser Cys Gly Phe Pro Glu Ala Ser Phe Gly Pro
20 25 30

Trp Val Val Val Arg Ala Glu Leu Trp Gly Cys Val Val Gly Ala Ala
35 40 45

Cys Val Leu Gly Leu Tyr Trp Gln Val Gly Gln Ser Ser Leu Asn Thr
50 55 60

Leu Ala Arg Ser Gln Lys Pro Gly Leu Arg Val Gln Pro Gly Lys Pro
65 70 75 80

Gly Lys Leu Leu Pro Val Thr Phe Gln Met Leu Pro Pro Pro Cys Gly
85 90 95

Gly Cys Cys Ser Pro Leu Gly Leu Cys Pro Ser Ser Gly Gly Ser Arg
100 105 110

Met Trp Arg Arg Thr Trp Val Gly Ala Arg Ala Leu His Pro Xaa
115 120 125

<210> 119

<211> 57

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (57)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 119

Met Phe Leu Lys Val Leu Val Phe Leu Ile Phe Phe Ser Pro Phe Ser

68

1 5 10 15

Ser Ser Leu Phe Ser Gly Glu Ala Val Arg Gly Arg Gly Ala Gly Leu

 20 25 30

Gly Leu Gly Ile Gly Arg Gly Trp Thr Ser Cys Leu Ser Val Leu Asn

 35 40 45

Gly Cys Asp Gly Ala Arg Ser His Xaa

 50 55

<210> 120

<211> 46

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (46)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 120

Met Trp Ser Ile Lys Leu Thr Cys Arg Leu Arg Gly Phe Trp Phe Trp

1 5 10 15

Phe Trp Val Leu Phe Phe Cys Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Ile Trp Lys Asn

 20 25 30

Leu Ala Leu Tyr Val Thr Glu Ile Phe Phe Ala Arg Thr Xaa

 35 40 45

<210> 121

<211> 58

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (47)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 121

Met Arg Leu Ile Leu Ile Ile Gly Arg Leu Ala Leu Asp Ser Ile Ala

1 5 10 15

Gln Asn Ser Gln Asn Val Ser Gln Ser Ser Gln Gly Ser Tyr His His

 20 25 30

Gly Ser Ser Pro Pro Arg Pro Val Arg Pro Leu Pro Gly Pro Xaa Arg

 35 40 45

Arg Arg Asp Pro Ser Leu Asp Cys Cys Ser

 50 55

<210> 122

<211> 57
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (57)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 122
 Met Lys Ala Met Leu Gln Cys Phe Arg Phe Tyr Phe Met Arg Leu Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Val Phe Leu Leu Thr Ser Gly Lys Met Ile Asp Ser Asp Ser Thr Met
 20 25 30
 Gln Gly Cys Trp Tyr Gln Pro Glu Pro Tyr Arg Trp Gln Ser Leu Glu
 35 40 45
 Lys Trp Ser Gln Lys Met Glu Leu Xaa
 50 55

<210> 123
 <211> 273
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (273)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 123
 Met Trp Gly Asn Lys Phe Gly Val Leu Leu Phe Leu Tyr Ser Val Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Thr Lys Gly Ile Glu Asn Ile Lys Asn Glu Ile Glu Asp Ala Ser
 20 25 30
 Glu Pro Leu Ile Asp Pro Val Tyr Gly His Gly Ser Gln Ser Leu Ile
 35 40 45
 Asn Leu Leu Leu Thr Gly His Ala Val Ser Asn Val Trp Asp Gly Asp
 50 55 60
 Arg Glu Cys Ser Gly Met Lys Leu Leu Gly Ile His Glu Gln Ala Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Val Gly Phe Leu Thr Leu Met Glu Ala Leu Arg Tyr Cys Lys Val Gly
 85 90 95
 Ser Tyr Leu Lys Ser Pro Lys Phe Pro Ile Trp Ile Val Gly Ser Glu
 100 105 110
 Thr His Leu Thr Val Phe Phe Ala Lys Asp Met Ala Leu Val Ala Pro
 115 120 125

70

Glu Ala Pro Ser Glu Gln Ala Arg Arg Val Phe Gln Thr Tyr Asp Pro
 130 135 140
 Glu Asp Asn Gly Phe Ile Pro Asp Ser Leu Leu Glu Asp Val Met Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Leu Asp Leu Val Ser Asp Pro Glu Tyr Ile Asn Leu Met Lys Asn
 165 170 175
 Lys Leu Asp Pro Glu Gly Leu Gly Ile Ile Leu Leu Gly Pro Phe Leu
 180 185 190
 Gln Glu Phe Phe Pro Asp Gln Gly Ser Ser Gly Pro Glu Ser Phe Thr
 195 200 205
 Val Tyr His Tyr Asn Gly Leu Lys Gln Ser Asn Tyr Asn Glu Lys Val
 210 215 220
 Met Tyr Val Glu Gly Thr Ala Val Val Met Gly Phe Glu Asp Pro Met
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Gln Thr Asp Asp Thr Pro Ile Lys Arg Cys Leu Gln Thr Lys Trp
 245 250 255
 Pro Tyr Ile Glu Leu Leu Trp Thr Thr Asp Arg Ser Pro Ser Leu Asn
 260 265 270

Xaa

<210> 124
 <211> 281
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (281)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 124
 Met Ala Pro Ser Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Pro Leu Ala Val Leu Val Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Leu Trp Gly Ala Pro Trp Thr His Gly Arg Arg Ser Asn Val Arg
 20 25 30
 Val Ile Thr Asp Glu Asn Trp Arg Glu Leu Leu Glu Gly Asp Trp Met
 35 40 45
 Ile Glu Phe Tyr Ala Pro Trp Cys Pro Ala Cys Gln Asn Leu Gln Pro
 50 55 60
 Glu Trp Glu Ser Phe Ala Glu Trp Gly Glu Asp Leu Glu Val Asn Ile
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Lys Val Asp Val Thr Glu Gln Pro Gly Leu Ser Gly Arg Phe Ile

71
 85 90 95
 Ile Thr Ala Leu Pro Thr Ile Tyr His Cys Lys Asp Gly Glu Phe Arg
 100 105 110
 Arg Tyr Gln Gly Pro Arg Thr Lys Lys Asp Phe Ile Asn Phe Ile Ser
 115 120 125
 Asp Lys Glu Trp Lys Ser Ile Glu Pro Val Ser Ser Trp Phe Gly Pro
 130 135 140
 Gly Ser Val Leu Met Ser Ser Met Ser Ala Leu Phe Gln Leu Ser Met
 145 150 155 160
 Trp Ile Arg Thr Cys His Asn Tyr Phe Ile Glu Asp Leu Gly Leu Pro
 165 170 175
 Val Trp Gly Ser Tyr Thr Val Phe Ala Leu Ala Thr Leu Phe Ser Gly
 180 185 190
 Leu Leu Leu Gly Leu Cys Met Ile Phe Val Ala Asp Cys Leu Cys Pro
 195 200 205
 Ser Lys Arg Arg Arg Pro Gln Pro Tyr Pro Tyr Pro Ser Lys Lys Leu
 210 215 220
 Leu Ser Glu Ser Ala Gln Pro Leu Lys Lys Val Glu Glu Glu Gln Glu
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Asp Glu Glu Asp Val Ser Glu Glu Glu Ala Glu Ser Lys Glu Gly
 245 250 255
 Thr Asn Lys Asp Phe Pro Gln Asn Ala Ile Arg Gln Arg Ser Leu Gly
 260 265 270
 Pro Ser Leu Ala Thr Asp Lys Ser Xaa
 275 280

<210> 125

<211> 92

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (84)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (92)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 125

Met Tyr Gly Lys Ser Ser Thr Arg Ala Val Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Ile
 1 5 10 15

Gln	Leu	Thr	Ala	Leu	Trp	Pro	Ile	Ala	Ala	Val	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Ser
			20					25					30		
Arg	Val	Leu	Glu	Ala	Val	Asn	Gly	Thr	Asp	Ala	Arg	Leu	Lys	Cys	Thr
		35					40					45			
Phe	Ser	Ser	Phe	Ala	Pro	Val	Gly	Asp	Ala	Leu	Thr	Val	Thr	Trp	Asn
	50					55					60				
Phe	Arg	Pro	Leu	Asp	Gly	Gly	Pro	Glu	Gln	Phe	Val	Phe	Tyr	Tyr	His
65					70					75					80
Ile	Asp	Pro	Xaa	Pro	Thr	His	Glu	Trp	Ala	Val	Xaa				
				85					90						

<213> Homo sapiens

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

Met Pro Arg Gly Asp Ser Glu Gln Val Arg Tyr Cys Ala Arg Phe Ser
1 5 10 15

Tyr Leu Trp Leu Lys Phe Ser Leu Ile Ile Tyr Ser Thr Val Phe Trp
20 25 30

Leu Ile Gly Ala Leu Val Leu Ser Val Gly Ile Tyr Ala Glu Val Glu
35 40 45

Arg Gln Lys Tyr Lys Thr Leu Glu Ser Ala Phe Leu Ala Pro Ala Ile
50 55 60

Ile Leu. Ile Leu Leu Gly Val Val Met Phe Met Val Ser Phe Ile Gly
65 70 75 80

Val Leu Ala Ser Leu Arg Asp Asn Leu Tyr Leu Leu Gln Ala Phe Met
85 90 95

Tyr Ile Leu Gly Ile Cys Leu Ile Met Glu Leu Ile Gly Gly Val Val
100 105 110

73

Ala Leu Thr Phe Arg Asn Gln Thr Ile Asp Phe Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile
 115 120 125

Arg Arg Gly Ile Glu Asn Tyr Tyr Asp Asp Leu Asp Phe Lys Asn Ile
 130 135 140

Met Asp Phe Val Gln Lys Lys Phe Lys Cys Cys Gly Gly Glu Asp Tyr
 145 150 155 160

Arg Asp Trp Ser Lys Asn Gln Tyr His Asp Cys Ser Ala Pro Gly Pro
 165 170 175

Leu Ala Cys Gly Val Pro Tyr Thr Cys Cys Ile Xaa Asn Thr Thr Glu
 180 185 190

Val Val Asn Thr Met Cys Gly Tyr Lys Thr Ile Asp Lys Glu Arg Phe
 195 200 205

Ser Val Xaa Asp Val Ile Tyr Val Arg Gly Cys Thr Asn Ala Val Ile
 210 215 220

Ile Trp Phe Met Asp Asn Tyr Thr Ile Met Ala Gly Ile Leu Leu Gly
 225 230 235 240

Ile Leu Leu Pro Gln Phe Leu Gly Val Leu Leu Thr Leu Leu Tyr Ile
 245 250 255

Thr Arg Val Glu Asp Ile Ile Met Glu His Ser Val Thr Asp Gly Leu
 260 265 270

Leu Gly Pro Gly Ala Lys Pro Ser Val Glu Ala Ala Gly Thr Gly Cys
 275 280 285

Cys Leu Cys Tyr Pro Asn Xaa
 290 295

<210> 127

<211> 43

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (43)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 127

Met Tyr Asn Lys Leu Leu Thr Val Val Thr Leu Phe Cys Tyr Gln
 1 5 10 15

Ile Val Asp Phe Ile Tyr Ser Asn Tyr Ile Phe Ile Ser Ile Asn His
 20 25 30

Pro Pro His Pro Pro Asn Ile Leu Val Phe Xaa
 35 40

<210> 128
 <211> 73
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (73)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 128
 Met Gly Asn Phe Thr Ser Tyr Leu Phe Leu Phe Ala Phe Ser Gly Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Leu Ala Phe Ile Lys Asn Gly Leu Ala Ala Glu Ile Val Leu Ile
 20 25 30
 Leu Ser Glu Ala Gly Cys Ser Gln Asp Lys Ser Lys Met Val Tyr Leu
 35 40 45
 Ser Pro Gly Glu Gly Lys Leu Ile Lys Ile Ser Tyr Phe Cys Leu Val
 50 55 60
 Trp Phe Cys Phe Phe Leu Leu Xaa
 65 70

<210> 129
 <211> 427
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (427)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 129
 Met Ile Val Phe Gly Trp Ala Val Phe Leu Ala Ser Arg Ser Leu Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Gln Gly Leu Leu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu His Ile Ala His Phe Leu Gly
 20 25 30
 Thr Gly Gly Ala Ala Thr Thr Met Gly Asn Ser Cys Ile Cys Arg Asp
 35 40 45
 Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Asp Ser Val Asp Thr Gln Gln Gln Ala Glu
 50 55 60
 Asn Ser Ala Val Pro Thr Ala Asp Thr Arg Ser Gln Pro Arg Asp Pro
 65 70 75 80
 Val Arg Pro Pro Arg Arg Gly Arg Gly Pro His Glu Pro Arg Arg Lys
 85 90 95
 Lys Gln Asn Val Asp Gly Leu Val Leu Asp Thr Leu Ala Val Ile Arg
 100 105 110

Thr Leu Val Asp Asn Asp Gln Glu Pro Tyr Ser Met Ile Thr Leu His
 115 120 125
 Glu Met Ala Glu Thr Asp Glu Gly Trp Leu Asp Val Val Gln Ser Leu
 130 135 140
 Ile Arg Val Ile Pro Leu Glu Asp Pro Leu Gly Pro Ala Val Ile Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Leu Leu Asp Glu Cys Pro Leu Pro Thr Lys Asp Ala Leu Gln Lys
 165 170 175
 Leu Thr Glu Ile Leu Asn Leu Asn Gly Glu Val Ala Cys Gln Asp Ser
 180 185 190
 Ser His Pro Ala Lys His Arg Asn Thr Ser Ala Val Leu Gly Cys Leu
 195 200 205
 Ala Glu Lys Leu Ala Gly Pro Ala Ser Ile Gly Leu Leu Ser Pro Gly
 210 215 220
 Ile Leu Glu Tyr Leu Leu Gln Cys Leu Lys Leu Gln Ser His Pro Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Val Met Leu Phe Ala Leu Ile Ala Leu Glu Lys Phe Ala Gln Thr Ser
 245 250 255
 Glu Asn Lys Leu Thr Ile Ser Glu Ser Ser Ile Ser Asp Arg Leu Val
 260 265 270
 Thr Leu Glu Ser Trp Ala Asn Asp Pro Asp Tyr Leu Lys Arg Gln Val
 275 280 285
 Gly Phe Cys Ala Gln Trp Ser Leu Asp Asn Leu Phe Leu Lys Glu Gly
 290 295 300
 Arg Gln Leu Thr Tyr Glu Lys Val Asn Leu Ser Ser Ile Arg Ala Met
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Asn Ser Asn Asp Val Ser Glu Tyr Leu Lys Ile Ser Pro His Gly
 325 330 335
 Leu Glu Ala Arg Cys Asp Ala Ser Ser Phe Glu Ser Val Arg Cys Thr
 340 345 350
 Phe Cys Val Asp Ala Gly Val Trp Tyr Tyr Glu Val Thr Val Val Thr
 355 360 365
 Ser Gly Val Met Gln Ile Gly Trp Val Thr Arg Asp Ser Lys Phe Leu
 370 375 380
 Asn His Glu Gly Tyr Gly Ile Gly Asp Asp Glu Tyr Ser Cys Ala Tyr
 385 390 395 400
 Asp Gly Cys Arg Gln Leu Ile Trp Tyr Asn Ala Arg Ser Ser Leu Thr
 405 410 415

Tyr Thr His Ala Gly Lys Lys Glu Ile Gln Xaa
 420 425

<210> 130

<211> 323

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (323)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 130

Met Pro Pro Arg Gly Pro Ala Ser Glu Leu Leu Leu Leu Arg Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Gly Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Pro Leu Ala Pro Arg Pro Ser Lys
 20 25 30

Glu Glu Leu Thr Arg Cys Leu Ala Glu Val Val Thr Glu Val Leu Thr
 35 40 45

Val Gly Gln Val Gln Arg Gly Pro Cys Thr Ala Leu Leu His Lys Glu
 50 55 60

Leu Cys Gly Thr Glu Pro His Gly Cys Ala Ser Thr Glu Glu Lys Gly
 65 70 75 80

Leu Leu Leu Gly Asp Phe Lys Lys Gln Glu Ala Gly Lys Met Arg Ser
 85 90 95

Ser Gln Glu Val Arg Asp Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Val Ala Glu Arg Thr
 100 105 110

His Lys Ser Glu Val Gln Glu Gln Ala Ile Arg Met Gln Gly His Arg
 115 120 125

Gln Leu His Gln Glu Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu Glu Lys Glu Glu Arg Lys
 130 135 140

Arg Gly Pro Met Glu Thr Phe Glu Asp Leu Trp Gln Arg His Leu Glu
 145 150 155 160

Asn Gly Gly Asp Leu Gln Lys Arg Val Ala Glu Lys Ala Ser Asp Lys
 165 170 175

Glu Thr Ala Gln Phe Gln Ala Glu Glu Lys Gly Val Arg Val Leu Gly
 180 185 190

Gly Asp Arg Ser Leu Trp Gln Gly Ala Glu Arg Gly Gly Gly Glu Arg
 195 200 205

Arg Glu Asp Leu Pro His His His His His His Gln Pro Glu Ala
 210 215 220

Glu Pro Arg Gln Glu Lys Glu Glu Ala Ser Glu Arg Glu Val Ser Arg

77

225 230 235 240
 Gly Met Lys Glu Glu His Gln His Ser Leu Glu Ala Gly Leu Met Met
 245 250 255
 Val Ser Gly Val Thr Thr His Ser His Arg Cys Trp Pro Cys Thr Thr
 260 265 270
 Arg Ser Ile Thr Ser Gly Ser Gln Trp Pro Arg Leu Thr Pro Arg Leu
 275 280 285
 Ala Asn Asn Phe Arg Ala Arg Pro Leu Pro Tyr Thr Ser Thr Leu Leu
 290 295 300
 Tyr Gly Leu Gln Gln Pro Arg Trp His His Cys Thr Glu Ala Ser His
 305 310 315 320
 His His Xaa

<210> 131
 <211> 56
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (56)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 131
 Met Leu Phe Leu Arg Ser Ile Leu Trp Leu Ser Ser Leu Phe Phe Cys
 1 5 10 15
 His Phe Val Pro Thr Ser His Ser Leu Gly Phe Gln Asn Ile Thr Ser
 20 25 30
 Val Tyr Asn Ala Thr Leu Gln Gln Thr Val Phe Gln His Asp Ser Lys
 35 40 45
 Thr Val Thr Thr Cys Phe Thr Xaa
 50 55

<210> 132
 <211> 76
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (76)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 132
 Met Phe Cys Val Phe Ile Leu Thr Phe Phe Met Val Phe Asn Leu Trp
 1 5 10 15

Leu Ala Ala Thr Val Tyr His Val Tyr Gly Thr Cys Lys Lys Val Leu
 20 25 30

Asp Ile Gln Ile Leu Arg Asp Glu Ile Thr Phe Thr Tyr Lys Asn His
 35 40 45

Phe Tyr Cys Gly Leu Thr Ala Leu Ser Ser Arg Ile Leu Asn Asp Ile
 50 55 60

Thr Asn Ile Leu His Val Ile Cys Ser Phe Glu Xaa
 65 70 75

<210> 133

<211> 185

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (185)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 133

Met Leu Phe Leu Phe Ser Met Ala Thr Leu Leu Arg Thr Ser Phe Ser
 1 5 10 15

Asp Pro Gly Val Ile Pro Arg Ala Leu Pro Asp Glu Ala Ala Phe Ile
 20 25 30

Glu Met Glu Ile Glu Ala Thr Asn Gly Ala Val Pro Gln Gly Gln Arg
 35 40 45

Pro Pro Pro Arg Ile Lys Asn Phe Gln Ile Asn Asn Gln Ile Val Lys
 50 55 60

Leu Lys Tyr Cys Tyr Thr Cys Lys Ile Phe Arg Pro Pro Arg Ala Ser
 65 70 75 80

His Cys Ser Ile Cys Asp Asn Cys Val Glu Arg Phe Asp His His Cys
 85 90 95

Pro Trp Val Gly Asn Cys Val Gly Lys Arg Asn Tyr Arg Tyr Phe Tyr
 100 105 110

Leu Phe Ile Leu Ser Leu Ser Leu Leu Thr Ile Tyr Val Phe Ala Phe
 115 120 125

Asn Ile Val Tyr Val Ala Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys Ile Gly Phe Leu Glu
 130 135 140

Thr Leu Lys Gly Asn Ser Trp Asn Cys Ser Arg Ser Pro His Leu Leu
 145 150 155 160

Leu Tyr Thr Leu Val Arg Arg Gly Thr Asp Trp Ile Ser Tyr Phe Pro
 165 170 175

Arg Gly Ser Gln Pro Asp Asn Gln Xaa
 180 185

<210> 134

<211> 66

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (66)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 134

Met Phe His Cys Trp Ser Leu Phe Leu Tyr Tyr Phe Ser Leu Ser Leu
 1 5 10 15

Ser Ser Tyr His Arg Lys Cys Ile Leu Leu Arg Met Lys Ile Lys Glu
 20 25 30

Gln Ser Arg Asp Val Pro Cys Gln Gly Ala Gln Gln Ser His Pro Lys
 35 40 45

Phe His Leu Asp His His Leu Pro Asp Tyr Pro His Thr Asn Leu Leu
 50 55 60

Pro Xaa

65

<210> 135

<211> 63

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (63)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 135

Met Ala Val Arg Cys Ile Leu Ala Gly Gly Cys Leu Pro Ala Val Arg
 1 5 10 15

Gly Thr Phe Ser Val Leu Leu Lys Gly Met Tyr Lys Pro Met Gly Asp
 20 25 30

Leu Ile Ser Cys Val Phe Arg Cys Val Ala Gly Gly Leu Gly Trp Gly
 35 40 45

Gly Gly Ala Ser Glu Gln Cys Val Glu Ser Leu Val Val Thr Xaa
 50 55 60

<210> 136

<211> 379

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (379)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 136

Met Ser Lys Glu Pro Leu Ile Leu Trp Leu Met Ile Glu Phe Trp Trp
1 5 10 15

Leu Tyr Leu Thr Pro Val Thr Ser Glu Thr Val Val Thr Glu Val Leu
20 25 30

Gly His Arg Val Thr Leu Pro Cys Leu Tyr Ser Ser Trp Ser His Asn
35 40 45

Ser Asn Ser Met Cys Trp Gly Lys Asp Gln Cys Pro Tyr Ser Gly Cys
50 55 60

Lys Glu Ala Leu Ile Arg Thr Asp Gly Met Arg Val Thr Ser Arg Lys
65 70 75 80

Ser Ala Lys Tyr Arg Leu Gln Gly Thr Ile Pro Arg Gly Asp Val Ser
85 90 95

Leu Thr Ile Leu Asn Pro Ser Glu Ser Asp Ser Gly Val Tyr Cys Cys
100 105 110

Arg Ile Glu Val Pro Gly Trp Phe Asn Asp Val Lys Ile Asn Val Arg
115 120 125

Leu Asn Leu Gln Arg Ala Ser Thr Thr Thr His Arg Thr Ala Thr Thr
130 135 140

Thr Thr Arg Arg Thr Thr Thr Thr Ser Pro Thr Thr Thr Arg Gln Met
145 150 155 160

Thr Thr Thr Pro Ala Ala Leu Pro Thr Thr Val Val Thr Thr Pro Asp
165 170 175

Leu Thr Thr Gly Thr Pro Leu Gln Met Thr Thr Ile Ala Val Phe Thr
180 185 190

Thr Ala Asn Thr Cys Leu Ser Leu Thr Pro Ser Thr Leu Pro Glu Glu
195 200 205

Ala Thr Gly Leu Leu Thr Pro Glu Pro Ser Lys Glu Gly Pro Ile Leu
210 215 220

Thr Ala Glu Ser Glu Thr Val Leu Pro Ser Asp Ser Trp Ser Ser Ala
225 230 235 240

Glu Ser Thr Ser Ala Asp Thr Val Leu Leu Thr Ser Lys Glu Ser Lys
245 250 255

Val Trp Asp Leu Pro Ser Thr Ser His Val Ser Met Trp Lys Thr Ser
260 265 270

Asp Ser Val Ser Ser Pro Gln Pro Gly Ala Ser Asp Thr Ala Val Pro
 275 280 285

Glu Gln Asn Lys Thr Thr Lys Thr Gly Gln Met Asp Gly Ile Pro Met
 290 295 300

Ser Met Lys Asn Glu Met Pro Ile Ser Gln Leu Leu Met Ile Ile Ala
 305 310 315 320

Pro Ser Leu Gly Phe Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Phe Val Ala Phe Leu Leu
 325 330 335

Arg Gly Lys Leu Met Glu Thr Tyr Cys Ser Gln Lys His Thr Arg Leu
 340 345 350

Asp Tyr Ile Gly Asp Ser Lys Asn Val Leu Asn Asp Val Gln His Gly
 355 360 365

Arg Glu Asp Glu Asp Gly Leu Phe Thr Leu Xaa
 370 375

<210> 137

<211> 47

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (47)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 137

Met Ile His Arg Ala Arg Ser Leu Ala Ala Leu Ser Ser Leu Met Leu
 1 5 10 15

Tyr Thr Lys Leu Val Gln Pro Val Ala Cys Ile Ser His Val Ala Gln
 20 25 30

Asp Gly Phe Glu Tyr Gly Pro Thr Gln Ile His Lys Leu Ser Xaa
 35 40 45

<210> 138

<211> 206

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (206)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 138

Met Lys Thr Gly Leu Val Leu Val Val Leu Gly His Val Ser Phe Ile
 1 5 10 15

82

Thr Ala Ala Leu Phe His Gly Thr Val Leu Arg Tyr Val Gly Thr Pro
 20 25 30
 Gln Asp Ala Val Ala Leu Gln Tyr Cys Val Val Asn Ile Leu Ser Val
 35 40 45
 Thr Ser Ala Ile Val Val Ile Thr Ser Gly Ile Ala Ala Ile Val Leu
 50 55 60
 Ser Arg Tyr Leu Pro Ser Thr Pro Leu Arg Trp Thr Val Phe Ser Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Val Ala Cys Ala Leu Leu Ser Leu Thr Cys Ala Leu Gly Leu Leu
 85 90 95
 Ala Ser Ile Ala Met Thr Phe Ala Thr Gln Gly Lys Ala Leu Leu Ala
 100 105 110
 Ala Cys Thr Phe Gly Ser Ser Glu Leu Leu Ala Leu Ala Pro Asp Cys
 115 120 125
 Pro Phe Asp Pro Thr Arg Ile Tyr Ser Ser Ser Leu Cys Leu Trp Gly
 130 135 140
 Ile Ala Leu Val Leu Cys Val Ala Glu Asn Val Phe Ala Val Arg Cys
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Gln Leu Thr His Gln Leu Leu Glu Leu Arg Pro Trp Trp Gly Lys
 165 170 175
 Ser Ser His His Met Met Arg Glu Asn Pro Glu Leu Val Glu Gly Arg
 180 185 190
 Asp Leu Leu Ser Cys Thr Ser Ser Glu Pro Leu Thr Leu Xaa
 195 200 205

<210> 139

<211> 221

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (221)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 139

Met Pro Pro Arg Arg Pro Trp Asp Arg Glu Ala Gly Thr Leu Gln Val
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Gly Ala Leu Ala Val Leu Trp Leu Gly Ser Val Ala Leu Ile Cys
 20 25 30
 Leu Leu Trp Gln Val Pro Arg Pro Pro Thr Trp Gly Gln Val Gln Pro
 35 40 45
 Lys Asp Val Pro Arg Ser Trp Glu His Gly Phe Gln Pro Ser Leu Gly

50 55 60
 Ala Pro Gly Ser Arg Gly Pro Gly Ser Arg Gly Thr Pro Ala Ser Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Leu Trp Lys Ala Ser Pro Arg Thr Cys His Leu Gln Pro Ala Ala
 85 90 95
 Pro Leu Pro Ser Leu Trp Ala Arg Pro Gly Cys Ser Cys Trp Thr Leu
 100 105 110
 Pro Arg Arg Ala Ser Thr Trp Leu His Thr Thr Gly Pro Ser Gln Gly
 115 120 125
 Leu Thr Ser Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Leu Pro Ser Trp Glu Arg Leu Phe
 130 135 140
 Cys Arg Ser Cys Ser Ser Cys Trp Ala Gly Thr Phe Pro Trp Leu Trp
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Pro Ala Ala Arg His Trp Pro Gly His Pro Pro Thr Cys Arg Phe
 165 170 175
 Trp Leu Pro Glu Val Pro Met Tyr Asp Arg Cys Pro Trp Gly Gly Ser
 180 185 190
 Pro Trp Val Phe Cys Thr Pro Asn Ser Gly Leu Trp Met Asp Gly Thr
 195 200 205
 Tyr Thr Trp Ala Val Pro Thr Trp Thr Gly Gly Leu Xaa
 210 215 220

<210> 140

<211> 60

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (60)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 140

Met Leu Leu Cys Ile Leu Ile Phe Lys Val His Leu Leu Leu Phe Cys
 1 5 10 15

Arg Ser Phe Ser Ala Phe Leu Asn Leu Lys Glu Arg Phe Leu Phe Leu
 20 25 30

Ile Leu Val Trp Ile Phe Val Ala Phe Tyr Gly Cys Lys Tyr Ser Pro
 35 40 45

Leu Ser Phe Asp Ser Phe Lys Ser Leu Gly Ser Xaa
 50 55 60

<210> 141

<211> 67
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (67)
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 141
Met Leu Leu Ile Ser Ala Val Gln Val Phe Ile Leu Leu Ser Pro Ser
1 5 10 15

Phe Tyr Leu Ile Leu Tyr Leu Leu Arg Pro Gly Gly Thr Gly Arg Gly
20 25 30

Leu Glu Pro Ile Cys Pro Ala Ala Glu Trp Gly Gly Trp Arg Asp Gly
35 40 45

Tyr Leu Trp Leu Gln Tyr Gln Glu Pro Thr Val Ser Leu Asp Asn Trp
50 55 60

Gly Asn Xaa
65

<210> 142
<211> 59
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (59)
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 142
Met Val Ile Ser Ile Phe Phe Ser Leu Pro Phe Ser Thr Ser Ala Tyr
1 5 10 15

Thr Leu Ile Ala Pro Asn Ile Asn Arg Arg Asn Glu Ile Gln Arg Ile
20 25 30

Ala Asp Arg Ser Trp Pro Thr Trp Arg Ser Gly Arg Ser Arg Thr Glu
35 40 45

Leu Asn Arg Phe Thr Trp Cys Pro Asp Gly Xaa
50 55

<210> 143
<211> 68
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (68)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 143

Met Lys Gln His Gln Lys Leu Trp Arg Leu Gly Phe Leu Leu Cys Phe
1 5 10 15

Asn Leu Val Phe Cys Val Leu Gly Arg Arg His Pro Trp Pro Trp Ala
20 25 30

Val Arg Pro Leu Met Cys Val Tyr Ala Asp Arg Glu Leu Leu Gly Trp
35 40 45

Leu Leu Arg Trp Val Val Leu Leu Val Phe Ser Val Leu Lys Leu Ile
50 55 60

Phe Arg Leu Xaa
65

<210> 144

<211> 177

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (177)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 144

Met Ala Ser Val Phe Val Cys Leu Leu Leu Ser Gly Leu Ala Val Phe
1 5 10 15

Phe Leu Phe Pro Arg Ser Ile Asp Val Lys Tyr Ile Gly Val Lys Ser
20 25 30

Ala Tyr Val Ser Tyr Asp Val Gln Lys Arg Thr Ile Tyr Leu Asn Ile
35 40 45

Thr Asn Thr Leu Asn Ile Thr Asn Asn Asn Tyr Tyr Ser Val Glu Val
50 55 60

Glu Asn Ile Thr Ala Gln Val Gln Phe Ser Lys Thr Val Ile Gly Lys
65 70 75 80

Ala Arg Leu Asn Asn Ile Ser Ile Ile Gly Pro Leu Asp Met Lys Gln
85 90 95

Ile Asp Tyr Thr Val Pro Thr Val Ile Ala Glu Glu Met Ser Tyr Met
100 105 110

Tyr Asp Phe Cys Thr Leu Ile Ser Ile Lys Val His Asn Ile Val Leu
115 120 125

Met Met Gln Val Thr Val Thr Thr Tyr Phe Gly His Ser Glu Gln
130 135 140

Ile Ser Gln Glu Arg Tyr Gln Tyr Val Asp Cys Gly Arg Asn Thr Thr

86

145 150 155 160

Tyr Gln Leu Gly Gln Ser Glu Tyr Leu Asn Val Leu Gln Pro Gln Gln

 165 170 175

Xaa

<210> 145
 <211> 120
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (120)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 145
 Met Arg Arg Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Leu Val Val Val Leu Leu Trp

1 5 10 15

Glu Ala Gly Ala Val Pro Ala Pro Lys Val Pro Ile Lys Met Gln Val

 20 25 30

Lys His Trp Pro Ser Glu Gln Asp Pro Glu Lys Ala Trp Gly Ala Arg

 35 40 45

Val Val Glu Pro Pro Glu Lys Asp Asp Gln Leu Val Val Leu Phe Pro

 50 55 60

Val Gln Lys Pro Lys Leu Leu Thr Thr Glu Glu Lys Pro Arg Gly Thr

65 70 75 80

Lys Ala Trp Met Glu Thr Glu Asp Thr Leu Gly Arg Val Leu Ser Pro

 85 90 95

Glu Pro Asp His Asp Ser Leu Tyr His Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Asp Gln

 100 105 110

Gly Glu Glu Arg Pro Arg Leu Xaa

 115 120

<210> 146
 <211> 265
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (265)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 146
 Met Pro Phe Arg Leu Leu Ile Pro Leu Gly Leu Leu Cys Ala Leu Leu

1 5 10 15

Pro Gln His His Gly Ala Pro Gly Pro Asp Gly Ser Ala Pro Asp Pro
 20 25 30
 Ala His Tyr Arg Glu Arg Val Lys Ala Met Phe Tyr His Ala Tyr Asp
 35 40 45
 Ser Tyr Leu Glu Asn Ala Phe Pro Phe Asp Glu Leu Arg Pro Leu Thr
 50 55 60
 Cys Asp Gly His Asp Thr Trp Gly Ser Phe Ser Leu Thr Leu Ile Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Leu Asp Thr Leu Leu Ile Leu Gly Asn Val Ser Glu Phe Gln Arg
 85 90 95
 Val Val Glu Val Leu Gln Asp Ser Val Asp Phe Asp Ile Asp Val Asn
 100 105 110
 Ala Ser Val Phe Glu Thr Asn Ile Arg Val Val Gly Gly Leu Leu Ser
 115 120 125
 Ala His Leu Leu Ser Lys Lys Ala Gly Val Glu Val Glu Ala Gly Trp
 130 135 140
 Pro Cys Ser Gly Pro Leu Leu Arg Met Ala Glu Glu Ala Ala Arg Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Leu Pro Ala Phe Gln Thr Pro Thr Gly Met Pro Tyr Gly Thr Val
 165 170 175
 Asn Leu Leu His Gly Val Asn Pro Gly Glu Thr Pro Val Thr Cys Thr
 180 185 190
 Ala Gly Ile Gly Thr Phe Ile Val Glu Phe Ala Thr Leu Ser Ser Leu
 195 200 205
 Thr Gly Asp Pro Val Phe Glu Asp Val Ala Arg Val Ala Leu Met Arg
 210 215 220
 Leu Trp Glu Ser Arg Ser Asp Ile Gly Leu Val Gly Asn His Ile Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Val Leu Thr Gly Lys Gly Trp Pro Arg Thr Gln Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala
 245 250 255
 Trp Thr Pro Thr Leu Ser Thr Trp Xaa
 260 265

<210> 147

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 147

Gly Ser Phe Leu Gly Ser Thr Asn Arg Asp Arg Glu Ser Leu Ala Phe
 1 5 10 15

Gln Phe Cys Ala Gly
20

<210> 148
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 148
His Glu Val Glu Glu Lys Phe Asn Ser Pro Leu Met Gln Thr Glu Gly
1 5 10 15

Asp Ile Gln

<210> 149
<211> 423
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (193)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (215)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (242)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (361)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (378)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 149
Ile Asn Phe Ser Glu Met Thr Leu Gln Glu Leu Val His Lys Ala Ala
1 5 10 15

Ser Cys Tyr Met Asp Arg Val Ala Val Cys Phe Asp Glu Cys Asn Asn
20 25 30

Gln Leu Pro Val Tyr Tyr Thr Tyr Lys Thr Val Val Asn Ala Ala Ser
35 40 45

Glu Leu Ser Asn Phe Leu Leu Leu His Cys Asp Phe Gln Gly Ile Arg
 50 55 60
 Glu Ile Gly Leu Tyr Cys Gln Pro Gly Ile Asp Leu Pro Ser Trp Ile
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Gly Ile Leu Gln Val Pro Ala Ala Tyr Val Pro Ile Glu Pro Asp
 85 90 95
 Ser Pro Pro Ser Leu Ser Thr His Phe Met Lys Lys Cys Asn Leu Lys
 100 105 110
 Tyr Ile Leu Val Glu Lys Lys Gln Ile Asn Lys Phe Lys Ser Phe His
 115 120 125
 Glu Thr Leu Leu Asn Tyr Asp Thr Phe Thr Val Glu His Asn Asp Leu
 130 135 140
 Val Leu Phe Arg Leu His Trp Lys Asn Thr Glu Val Asn Leu Met Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Asp Gly Lys Glu Lys Tyr Glu Lys Glu Lys Ile Lys Ser Ile Ser
 165 170 175
 Ser Glu His Val Asn Glu Glu Lys Ala Glu Glu His Met Asp Leu Arg
 180 185 190
 Xaa Lys His Cys Leu Ala Tyr Val Leu His Thr Ser Gly Thr Thr Gly
 195 200 205
 Ile Pro Lys Ile Val Arg Xaa Pro His Lys Cys Ile Val Pro Asn Ile
 210 215 220
 Gln His Phe Arg Val Leu Phe Asp Ile Thr Gln Glu Asp Val Leu Phe
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Xaa Ser Pro Leu Thr Phe Asp Pro Ser Val Val Glu Ile Phe Leu
 245 250 255
 Ala Leu Ser Ser Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Ile Val Pro Thr Ser Val Lys
 260 265 270
 Leu Leu Pro Ser Lys Leu Ala Ser Val Leu Phe Ser His His Arg Val
 275 280 285
 Thr Val Leu Gln Ala Thr Pro Thr Leu Leu Arg Arg Phe Gly Ser Gln
 290 295 300
 Leu Ile Lys Ser Thr Val Leu Ser Ala Thr Thr Ser Leu Arg Val Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Leu Gly Gly Glu Ala Phe Pro Ser Leu Thr Val Leu Arg Ser Trp
 325 330 335
 Arg Gly Glu Gly Asn Lys Thr Gln Ile Phe Asn Val Tyr Gly Ile Thr
 340 345 350
 Glu Val Ser Ser Trp Ala Thr Ile Xaa Arg Ile Pro Glu Lys Thr Leu

355 360 365
 Asn Ser Thr Leu Lys Cys Glu Leu Pro Xaa Gln Leu Gly Phe Pro Leu
 370 375 380
 Leu Gly Thr Val Val Glu Val Arg Asp Thr Asn Gly Phe Thr Ile Gln
 385 390 395 400
 Glu Gly Ser Gly Gln Val Phe Leu Gly Cys Phe Ile Phe Val Asp Trp
 405 410 415
 Glu Phe Phe Phe Gln Glu Lys
 420

<210> 150
 <211> 44
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 150
 Ile Asn Phe Ser Glu Met Thr Leu Gln Glu Leu Val His Lys Ala Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Cys Tyr Met Asp Arg Val Ala Val Cys Phe Asp Glu Cys Asn Asn
 20 25 30
 Gln Leu Pro Val Tyr Tyr Thr Tyr Lys Thr Val Val
 35 40

<210> 151
 <211> 47
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 151
 Asn Ala Ala Ser Glu Leu Ser Asn Phe Leu Leu Leu His Cys Asp Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Gln Gly Ile Arg Glu Ile Gly Leu Tyr Cys Gln Pro Gly Ile Asp Leu
 20 25 30
 Pro Ser Trp Ile Leu Gly Ile Leu Gln Val Pro Ala Ala Tyr Val
 35 40 45

<210> 152
 <211> 46
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 152
 Pro Ile Glu Pro Asp Ser Pro Pro Ser Leu Ser Thr His Phe Met Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Lys Cys Asn Leu Lys Tyr Ile Leu Val Glu Lys Lys Gln Ile Asn Lys
 20 25 30

Phe Lys Ser Phe His Glu Thr Leu Leu Asn Tyr Asp Thr Phe
 35 40 45

<210> 153
 <211> 47
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 153
 Thr Val Glu His Asn Asp Leu Val Leu Phe Arg Leu His Trp Lys Asn
 1 5 10 15

Thr Glu Val Asn Leu Met Leu Asn Asp Gly Lys Glu Lys Tyr Glu Lys
 20 25 30

Glu Lys Ile Lys Ser Ile Ser Ser Glu His Val Asn Glu Glu Lys
 35 40 45

<210> 154
 <211> 46
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (9)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (31)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 154
 Ala Glu Glu His Met Asp Leu Arg Xaa Lys His Cys Leu Ala Tyr Val
 1 5 10 15

Leu His Thr Ser Gly Thr Thr Gly Ile Pro Lys Ile Val Arg Xaa Pro
 20 25 30

His Lys Cys Ile Val Pro Asn Ile Gln His Phe Arg Val Leu
 35 40 45

<210> 155
 <211> 48
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (12)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 155

92

Phe Asp Ile Thr Gln Glu Asp Val Leu Phe Leu Xaa Ser Pro Leu Thr
 1 5 10 15

Phe Asp Pro Ser Val Val Glu Ile Phe Leu Ala Leu Ser Ser Gly Ala
 20 25 30

Ser Leu Leu Ile Val Pro Thr Ser Val Lys Leu Leu Pro Ser Lys Leu
 35 40 45

<210> 156
 <211> 46
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 156
 Ala Ser Val Leu Phe Ser His His Arg Val Thr Val Leu Gln Ala Thr
 1 5 10 15

Pro Thr Leu Leu Arg Arg Phe Gly Ser Gln Leu Ile Lys Ser Thr Val
 20 25 30

Leu Ser Ala Thr Thr Ser Leu Arg Val Leu Ala Leu Gly Gly
 35 40 45

<210> 157
 <211> 47
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (37)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 157
 Glu Ala Phe Pro Ser Leu Thr Val Leu Arg Ser Trp Arg Gly Glu Gly
 1 5 10 15

Asn Lys Thr Gln Ile Phe Asn Val Tyr Gly Ile Thr Glu Val Ser Ser
 20 25 30

Trp Ala Thr Ile Xaa Arg Ile Pro Glu Lys Thr Leu Asn Ser Thr
 35 40 45

<210> 158
 <211> 52
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (7)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 158

Leu Lys Cys Glu Leu Pro Xaa Gln Leu Gly Phe Pro Leu Leu Gly Thr
1 5 10 15

Val Val Glu Val Arg Asp Thr Asn Gly Phe Thr Ile Gln Glu Gly Ser
20 25 30

Gly Gln Val Phe Leu Gly Cys Phe Ile Phe Val Asp Trp Glu Phe Phe
35 40 45

Phe Gln Glu Lys
50

<210> 159

<211> 43

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 159

Glu Ala Lys Ala Gln Phe Trp Leu Leu His Ser Tyr Leu Phe Cys His
1 5 10 15

Ser Ser Asn Val Pro Asp Leu Leu Arg Pro Arg Met Thr Asn Asp Ser
20 25 30

Glu Gly Lys Met Gly Phe Lys His Pro Lys Ile
35 40

<210> 160

<211> 40

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 160

Gly Thr Ser Gly Asp Gly Ala Lys Met Ile Ser Gly His Leu Leu Gln
1 5 10 15

Glu Pro Thr Gly Ser Pro Val Val Ser Glu Glu Pro Leu Asp Leu Leu
20 25 30

Pro Thr Leu Asp Leu Arg Gln Glu
35 40

<210> 161

<211> 396

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (6)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (56)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (67)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (113)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (130)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (137)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (139)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (211)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (222)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (224)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (227)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (280)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 161
Leu Thr Thr Glu Glu Xaa Cys Met Leu Gly Ser Ala Leu Cys Pro Phe
1 5 10 15

Gln Gly Asn Phe Thr Ile Ile Leu Tyr Gly Arg Ala Asp Glu Gly Ile
 20 25 30
 Gln Pro Asp Pro Tyr Tyr Gly Leu Lys Tyr Ile Gly Val Gly Lys Gly
 35 40 45
 Gly Ala Leu Glu Leu His Gly Xaa Lys Lys Leu Ser Trp Thr Phe Leu
 50 55 60
 Asn Lys Xaa Leu His Pro Gly Gly Met Ala Glu Gly Gly Tyr Phe Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Arg Ser Trp Gly His Arg Gly Val Ile Val His Val Ile Asp Pro
 85 90 95
 Lys Ser Gly Thr Val Ile His Ser Asp Arg Phe Asp Thr Tyr Arg Ser
 100 105 110
 Xaa Lys Glu Ser Glu Arg Leu Val Gln Tyr Leu Asn Ala Val Pro Asp
 115 120 125
 Gly Xaa Ile Leu Ser Val Ala Val Xaa Asp Xaa Gly Ser Arg Asn Leu
 130 135 140
 Asp Asp Met Ala Arg Lys Ala Met Thr Lys Leu Gly Ser Lys His Phe
 145 150 155 160
 Leu His Leu Gly Phe Arg His Pro Trp Ser Phe Leu Thr Val Lys Gly
 165 170 175
 Asn Pro Ser Ser Ser Val Glu Asp His Ile Glu Tyr His Gly His Arg
 180 185 190
 Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Arg Val Phe Lys Leu Phe Gln Thr Glu His Gly
 195 200 205
 Glu Tyr Xaa Asn Val Ser Leu Ser Ser Glu Trp Val Gln Xaa Val Xaa
 210 215 220
 Trp Thr Xaa Trp Phe Asp His Asp Lys Val Ser Gln Thr Lys Gly Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Glu Lys Ile Ser Asp Leu Trp Lys Ala His Pro Gly Lys Ile Cys Asn
 245 250 255
 Arg Pro Ile Asp Ile Gln Ala Thr Thr Met Asp Gly Val Asn Leu Ser
 260 265 270
 Thr Glu Val Val Tyr Lys Lys Xaa Gln Asp Tyr Arg Phe Ala Cys Tyr
 275 280 285
 Asp Arg Gly Arg Ala Cys Arg Ser Tyr Arg Val Arg Phe Leu Cys Gly
 290 295 300
 Lys Pro Val Arg Pro Lys Leu Thr Val Thr Ile Asp Thr Asn Val Asn
 305 310 315 320

<213> Homo sapiens

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

Leu Thr Thr Glu Glu Xaa Cys Met Leu Gly Ser Ala Leu Cys Pro Phe
1 5 10 15

Gln Gly Asn Phe Thr Ile Ile Leu Tyr Gly Arg Ala Asp Glu Gly Ile
20 25 30

Gln Pro Asp Pro Tyr Tyr Gly Leu Lys Tyr Ile Gly
35 40

<213> Homo sapiens

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

Val Gly Lys Gly Gly Ala Leu Glu Leu His Gly Xaa Lys Lys Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Trp Thr Phe Leu Asn Lys Xaa Leu His Pro Gly Gly Met Ala Glu Gly
20 25 30

Gly Tyr Phe Phe Glu Arg Ser Trp Gly His
35 40

<210> 164

<211> 46

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (27)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (44)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 164

Arg Gly Val Ile Val His Val Ile Asp Pro Lys Ser Gly Thr Val Ile
1 5 10 15

His Ser Asp Arg Phe Asp Thr Tyr Arg Ser Xaa Lys Glu Ser Glu Arg
20 25 30

Leu Val Gln Tyr Leu Asn Ala Val Pro Asp Gly Xaa Ile Leu
35 40 45

<210> 165

<211> 41

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (5)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (7)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 165

Ser Val Ala Val Xaa Asp Xaa Gly Ser Arg Asn Leu Asp Asp Met Ala
1 5 10 15

Arg Lys Ala Met Thr Lys Leu Gly Ser Lys His Phe Leu His Leu Gly
20 25 30

Phe Arg His Pro Trp Ser Phe Leu Thr
35 40

<210> 166

<211> 44
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (38)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 166
Val Lys Gly Asn Pro Ser Ser Ser Val Glu Asp His Ile Glu Tyr His
1 5 10 15

Gly His Arg Gly Ser Ala Ala Ala Arg Val Phe Lys Leu Phe Gln Thr
20 25 30

Glu His Gly Glu Tyr Xaa Asn Val Ser Leu Ser Ser
35 40

<210> 167
<211> 43
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (5)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (7)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (10)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 167
Glu Trp Val Gln Xaa Val Xaa Trp Thr Xaa Trp Phe Asp His Asp Lys
1 5 10 15

Val Ser Gln Thr Lys Gly Gly Glu Lys Ile Ser Asp Leu Trp Lys Ala
20 25 30

His Pro Gly Lys Ile Cys Asn Arg Pro Ile Asp
35 40

<210> 168
<211> 43
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE

<222> (20)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 168

Ile Gln Ala Thr Thr Met Asp Gly Val Asn Leu Ser Thr Glu Val Val
1 5 10 15

Tyr Lys Lys Xaa Gln Asp Tyr Arg Phe Ala Cys Tyr Asp Arg Gly Arg
20 25 30

Ala Cys Arg Ser Tyr Arg Val Arg Phe Leu Cys
35 40

<210> 169

<211> 45

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 169

Gly Lys Pro Val Arg Pro Lys Leu Thr Val Thr Ile Asp Thr Asn Val
1 5 10 15

Asn Ser Thr Ile Leu Asn Leu Glu Asp Asn Val Gln Ser Trp Lys Pro
20 25 30

Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Ile Ala Ser Thr Asp Tyr Ser Met
35 40 45

<210> 170

<211> 48

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 170

Tyr Gln Ala Glu Glu Phe Gln Val Leu Pro Cys Arg Ser Cys Ala Pro
1 5 10 15

Asn Gln Val Lys Val Ala Gly Lys Pro Met Tyr Leu His Ile Gly Gly
20 25 30

Arg Arg Gly Arg Glu Ser Arg Val Asp Glu Leu Thr Ser Arg Arg Pro
35 40 45

<210> 171

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 171

Gly Thr Arg Asn Gly Trp Val Phe Phe Lys Gln Leu Leu Pro Gln His
1 5 10 15

100

Phe Asp Ile Arg Tyr Ala Asn Leu
20

<210> 172

<211> 39

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 172

Gly Glu Val Glu Ala Gly Gln Gly Lys Arg Arg Val Ser Leu Gly Glu
1 5 10 15

Ser Thr Leu Gly Pro Pro Cys Arg Gly Thr Pro Ser Thr Leu Arg Pro
20 25 30

Ala Ala Gln Gln Ala Arg Arg
35

<210> 173

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 173

Gln Ser Lys Thr Pro Asp Pro Val Ser Lys Lys Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser
1 5 10 15

Gln Gly Val Val Glu Ala Glu Ser Val
20 25

<210> 174

<211> 348

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (309)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (341)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 174

Cys Phe Cys Phe Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Pro Ser Arg Trp Glu Pro Ser
1 5 10 15

Arg Arg Glu Gly Gly Gly Glu Met Ile Ala Glu Leu Val Ser Ser Ala
20 25 30

Leu Gly Leu Ala Leu Tyr Leu Asn Thr Leu Ser Ala Asp Phe Cys Tyr
35 40 45

101

Asp Asp Ser Arg Ala Ile Lys Thr Asn Gln Asp Leu Leu Pro Glu Thr
 50 55 60

Pro Trp Thr His Ile Phe Tyr Asn Asp Phe Trp Gly Thr Leu Leu Thr
 65 70 75 80

His Ser Gly Ser His Lys Ser Tyr Arg Pro Leu Cys Thr Leu Ser Phe
 85 90 95

Arg Leu Asn His Ala Ile Gly Gly Leu Asn Pro Trp Ser Tyr His Leu
 100 105 110

Val Asn Val Leu Leu His Ala Ala Val Thr Gly Leu Phe Thr Ser Phe
 115 120 125

Ser Lys Ile Leu Leu Gly Asp Gly Tyr Trp Thr Phe Met Ala Gly Leu
 130 135 140

Met Phe Ala Ser His Pro Ile His Thr Glu Ala Val Ala Gly Ile Val
 145 150 155 160

Gly Arg Ala Asp Val Gly Ala Ser Leu Phe Phe Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu
 165 170 175

Cys Tyr Ile Lys His Cys Ser Thr Arg Gly Tyr Ser Ala Arg Thr Trp
 180 185 190

Gly Trp Phe Leu Gly Ser Gly Leu Cys Ala Gly Cys Ser Met Leu Trp
 195 200 205

Lys Glu Gln Gly Val Thr Val Leu Ala Val Ser Ala Val Tyr Asp Val
 210 215 220

Phe Val Phe His Arg Leu Lys Ile Lys Gln Ile Leu Pro Thr Ile Tyr
 225 230 235 240

Lys Arg Lys Asn Leu Ser Leu Phe Leu Ser Ile Ser Leu Leu Ile Phe
 245 250 255

Trp Gly Ser Ser Leu Leu Gly Ala Arg Leu Tyr Trp Met Gly Asn Lys
 260 265 270

Pro Pro Ser Phe Ser Asn Ser Asp Asn Pro Ala Ala Asp Ser Asp Ser
 275 280 285

Leu Leu Thr Arg Thr Leu Thr Phe Phe Tyr Leu Pro Thr Lys Asn Leu
 290 295 300

Trp Leu Leu Leu Xaa Pro Asp Thr Leu Ser Phe Glu Trp Ser Met Asp
 305 310 315 320

Ala Val Pro Leu Leu Lys Thr Val Cys Asp Trp Arg Asn Leu His Thr
 325 330 335

Val Gly Leu Leu Xaa Trp Asp Ser Phe Ser Leu Ala
 340 345

<210> 175
<211> 43
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 175
Cys Phe Cys Phe Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Pro Ser Arg Trp Glu Pro Ser
1 5 10 15
Arg Arg Glu Gly Gly Gly Glu Met Ile Ala Glu Leu Val Ser Ser Ala
20 25 30
Leu Gly Leu Ala Leu Tyr Leu Asn Thr Leu Ser
35 40

<210> 176
<211> 44
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 176
Ala Asp Phe Cys Tyr Asp Asp Ser Arg Ala Ile Lys Thr Asn Gln Asp
1 5 10 15
Leu Leu Pro Glu Thr Pro Trp Thr His Ile Phe Tyr Asn Asp Phe Trp
20 25 30
Gly Thr Leu Leu Thr His Ser Gly Ser His Lys Ser
35 40

<210> 177
<211> 43
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 177
Tyr Arg Pro Leu Cys Thr Leu Ser Phe Arg Leu Asn His Ala Ile Gly
1 5 10 15
Gly Leu Asn Pro Trp Ser Tyr His Leu Val Asn Val Leu Leu His Ala
20 25 30
Ala Val Thr Gly Leu Phe Thr Ser Phe Ser Lys
35 40

<210> 178
<211> 44
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 178
Ile Leu Leu Gly Asp Gly Tyr Trp Thr Phe Met Ala Gly Leu Met Phe
1 5 10 15
Ala Ser His Pro Ile His Thr Glu Ala Val Ala Gly Ile Val Gly Arg

103

20

25

30

Ala Asp Val Gly Ala Ser Leu Phe Phe Leu Leu Ser
 35 40

<210> 179

<211> 43

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 179

Leu Leu Cys Tyr Ile Lys His Cys Ser Thr Arg Gly Tyr Ser Ala Arg
 1 5 10 15

Thr Trp Gly Trp Phe Leu Gly Ser Gly Leu Cys Ala Gly Cys Ser Met
 20 25 30

Leu Trp Lys Glu Gln Gly Val Thr Val Leu Ala
 35 40

<210> 180

<211> 47

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 180

Val Ser Ala Val Tyr Asp Val Phe Val Phe His Arg Leu Lys Ile Lys
 1 5 10 15

Gln Ile Leu Pro Thr Ile Tyr Lys Arg Lys Asn Leu Ser Leu Phe Leu
 20 25 30

Ser Ile Ser Leu Leu Ile Phe Trp Gly Ser Ser Leu Leu Gly Ala
 35 40 45

<210> 181

<211> 43

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 181

Arg Leu Tyr Trp Met Gly Asn Lys Pro Pro Ser Phe Ser Asn Ser Asp
 1 5 10 15

Asn Pro Ala Ala Asp Ser Asp Ser Leu Leu Thr Arg Thr Leu Thr Phe
 20 25 30

Phe Tyr Leu Pro Thr Lys Asn Leu Trp Leu Leu
 35 40

<210> 182

<211> 41

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (2)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (34)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 182

Leu	Xaa	Pro	Asp	Thr	Leu	Ser	Phe	Glu	Trp	Ser	Met	Asp	Ala	Val	Pro
1				5					10					15	

Leu	Leu	Lys	Thr	Val	Cys	Asp	Trp	Arg	Asn	Leu	His	Thr	Val	Gly	Leu
			20					25						30	

Leu	Xaa	Trp	Asp	Ser	Phe	Ser	Leu	Ala
		35					40	

<210> 183

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 183

His	Asn	Val	Phe	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ser	Cys	Cys	Ser	Lys	Val	Arg	Asn	Cys
1				5					10					15	

Phe	Ser	Phe	Lys	Glu	Lys	Val	Ser
			20				

<210> 184

<211> 11

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 184

Asn	Cys	Met	His	Gly	Lys	Ile	Thr	Pro	Phe	Gln
1				5					10	

<210> 185

<211> 40

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 185

Glu	Gln	Ile	Pro	Lys	Lys	Val	Gln	Lys	Ser	Leu	Gln	Glu	Thr	Ile	Gln
1				5					10					15	

Ser	Leu	Lys	Leu	Thr	Asn	Gln	Glu	Leu	Leu	Arg	Lys	Gly	Ser	Ser	Asn
			20					25						30	

Asn	Gln	Asp	Val	Val	Ser	Cys	Asp
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

105

35

40

<210> 186
<211> 23
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 186
Gly Thr Ser Phe Cys Ser His Leu Pro Ser Gln Arg Pro Leu His Leu
1 5 10 15
Ser Gly Ser Ser Cys Leu Val
20

<210> 187
<211> 58
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 187
Phe Cys Ile Gln Val Pro Gly Phe Val Ser Cys Trp Tyr Ala Ser Pro
1 5 10 15
Asp Arg Pro Ser Cys Ile His Val Thr Arg Leu Tyr Leu Leu Gly Leu
20 25 30
Ser Gln Ile Leu Ala Ser Tyr Ser Ser Ser Cys Pro Asn Ser Ile Leu
35 40 45
Ser Leu Arg Asn Gly Gly Lys Ile Leu Arg
50 55

<210> 188
<211> 40
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 188
Pro Arg Val Arg Ser Ala Ala Arg Leu Pro Arg Thr Leu Arg Pro Ser
1 5 10 15
Arg Thr Ser Ala Pro Ala Gly Pro Cys Val Pro Arg Leu Ala Pro Leu
20 25 30
Thr Pro Ser Arg Pro Gly Arg Ala
35 40

<210> 189
<211> 460
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE

<222> (236)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (324)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 189

Ser	Val	Leu	Trp	Gly	Gly	Ser	Lys	Gly	Pro	Trp	Ser	Trp	Pro	Arg	Pro
1				5				10					15		

Arg	His	Arg	Glu	Arg	Leu	Asp	Phe	Leu	Ser	Leu	Cys	Ala	Glu	Trp	Leu
			20					25					30		

Arg	Trp	Arg	Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Thr	Gln	Gln	Leu	Lys	His	Thr	Ile	Ser
			35				40					45			

Gly	Ser	Asn	Trp	Leu	Pro	His	Pro	Leu	Pro	Cys	Pro	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ala
	50					55					60				

Glu	Asn	Asn	Gly	Asn	Ala	Asn	Ile	Leu	Ile	Ala	Ala	Asn	Gly	Thr	Lys
65				70						75					80

Arg	Lys	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ala	Glu	Asp	Pro	Ser	Leu	Asp	Phe	Arg	Asn	Asn
			85						90					95	

Pro	Thr	Lys	Glu	Asp	Leu	Gly	Lys	Leu	Gln	Pro	Leu	Val	Ala	Ser	Tyr
			100					105					110		

Leu	Cys	Ser	Asp	Val	Thr	Ser	Val	Pro	Ser	Lys	Glu	Ser	Leu	Lys	Leu
		115					120					125			

Gln	Gly	Val	Phe	Ser	Lys	Gln	Thr	Val	Leu	Lys	Ser	His	Pro	Leu	Leu
	130					135						140			

Ser	Gln	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Leu	Arg	Ala	Glu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Arg	Gln	Pro	Val
145					150					155					160

Leu	Glu	Phe	Ser	Leu	Glu	Asn	Leu	Arg	Thr	Met	Asn	Thr	Ser	Gly	Gln
			165					170						175	

Thr	Ala	Leu	Pro	Gln	Ala	Pro	Val	Asn	Gly	Leu	Ala	Lys	Lys	Leu	Thr
			180					185					190		

Lys	Ser	Ser	Thr	His	Ser	Asp	His	Asp	Asn	Ser	Thr	Ser	Leu	Asn	Gly
			195				200						205		

Gly	Lys	Arg	Ala	Leu	Thr	Ser	Ser	Ala	Leu	His	Gly	Gly	Glu	Met	Gly
	210					215					220				

Gly	Ser	Glu	Ser	Gly	Asp	Leu	Lys	Gly	Gly	Met	Xaa	Asn	Cys	Thr	Leu
225					230					235					240

Pro	His	Arg	Ser	Leu	Asp	Val	Glu	His	Thr	Ile	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Asn
				245					250					255	

Ser	Thr	Ala	Asn	Lys	Ser	Ser	Val	Asn	Ser	Met	Glu	Gln	Pro	Ala	Leu
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

270

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 191

Lys His Thr Ile Ser Gly Ser Asn Trp Leu Pro His Pro Leu Pro Cys
1 5 10 15

Pro Leu Gly Ser Ala Glu Asn Asn Gly Asn Ala Asn Ile Leu Ile Ala
20 25 30

Ala Asn Gly Thr Lys Arg Lys Ala Ile Ala Ala Glu Asp
35 40 45

<210> 192

<211> 45

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 192

Pro Ser Leu Asp Phe Arg Asn Asn Pro Thr Lys Glu Asp Leu Gly Lys
1 5 10 15

Leu Gln Pro Leu Val Ala Ser Tyr Leu Cys Ser Asp Val Thr Ser Val
20 25 30

Pro Ser Lys Glu Ser Leu Lys Leu Gln Gly Val Phe Ser
35 40 45

<210> 193

<211> 46

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 193

Lys Gln Thr Val Leu Lys Ser His Pro Leu Leu Ser Gln Ser Tyr Glu
1 5 10 15

Leu Arg Ala Glu Leu Leu Gly Arg Gln Pro Val Leu Glu Phe Ser Leu
20 25 30

Glu Asn Leu Arg Thr Met Asn Thr Ser Gly Gln Thr Ala Leu
35 40 45

<210> 194

<211> 44

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 194

Pro Gln Ala Pro Val Asn Gly Leu Ala Lys Lys Leu Thr Lys Ser Ser
1 5 10 15

Thr His Ser Asp His Asp Asn Ser Thr Ser Leu Asn Gly Gly Lys Arg
20 25 30

Ala Leu Thr Ser Ser Ala Leu His Gly Gly Glu Met

35

40

<210> 195

<211> 45

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (13)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 195

Gly	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ser	Gly	Asp	Leu	Lys	Gly	Gly	Met	Xaa	Asn	Cys	Thr
1				5					10					15	

Leu	Pro	His	Arg	Ser	Leu	Asp	Val	Glu	His	Thr	Ile	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn
			20					25					30		

Asn	Ser	Thr	Ala	Asn	Lys	Ser	Ser	Val	Asn	Ser	Met	Glu
		35					40					45

<210> 196

<211> 47

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 196

Gln	Pro	Ala	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ser	Ser	Arg	Leu	Ser	Pro	Gly	Thr	Asp	Ser
1				5					10					15	

Ser	Ser	Asn	Leu	Gly	Gly	Val	Lys	Leu	Glu	Gly	Lys	Lys	Ser	Pro	Leu
			20					25					30		

Ser	Ser	Ile	Leu	Phe	Ser	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ser	Asp	Thr	Arg	Ile	Thr
		35					40					45		

<210> 197

<211> 47

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (9)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 197

Ala	Leu	Leu	Arg	Arg	Gln	Ala	Asp	Xaa	Glu	Ser	Arg	Ala	Arg	Arg	Leu
1				5					10					15	

Gln	Lys	Arg	Leu	Gln	Val	Val	Gln	Ala	Lys	Gln	Val	Glu	Arg	His	Ile
			20					25				30			

Gln	His	Gln	Leu	Gly	Gly	Phe	Leu	Glu	Lys	Thr	Leu	Ser	Lys	Leu
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

110

35

40

45

<210> 198

<211> 47

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 198

Pro Asn Leu Glu Ser Leu Arg Pro Arg Ser Gln Leu Met Leu Thr Arg
1 5 10 15

Lys Ala Glu Ala Ala Leu Arg Lys Ala Ala Ser Glu Thr Thr Thr Ser
20 25 30

Glu Gly Leu Ser Asn Phe Leu Lys Ser Asn Ser Ile Ser Glu Glu
35 40 45

<210> 199

<211> 51

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 199

Leu Glu Arg Phe Thr Ala Ser Gly Ile Ala Asn Leu Arg Cys Ser Glu
1 5 10 15

Gln Ala Phe Asp Ser Asp Val Thr Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Gly Glu Ser
20 25 30

Asp Ile Glu Glu Glu Glu Leu Thr Arg Ala Asp Pro Glu Gln Arg His
35 40 45

Val Pro Leu

50

<210> 200

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 200

Ala Lys Val Val Ser Trp Pro Ser Gln Glu Thr Cys Gly Ile Arg Thr
1 5 10 15

<210> 201

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 201

Leu Pro Ser Gly Thr Phe Leu Lys Arg Ser Phe Arg Ser Leu Pro Glu

111
1 5 10 15
Leu Lys Asp Ala Val Leu Asp Gln Tyr Ser
20 25

<210> 202
<211> 21
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 202
Gly Thr Arg Arg Ala Glu Val Gly Ala Ala Thr Ala Leu Pro Val Arg
1 5 10 15
Trp Ala Ser Gly Glu
20

<210> 203
<211> 48
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 203
Val Thr Gly Thr Gly Glu Glu Leu Asn Ser Asn Ser Ser Leu Trp Glu
1 5 10 15
Asn Ala Val Leu Ala Pro Pro Gly Val Ala Leu Ala Gly Cys Trp Ser
20 25 30
Pro Arg Ser Ala Pro Ser Gly Leu Trp Gly Gln Gly Trp Val Ser Leu
35 40 45

<210> 204
<211> 28
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 204
Ser Asn Ser Ser Leu Trp Glu Asn Ala Val Leu Ala Pro Pro Gly Val
1 5 10 15
Ala Leu Ala Gly Cys Trp Ser Pro Arg Ser Ala Pro
20 25

<210> 205
<211> 134
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE

<222> (56)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 205

Ile	Pro	Phe	Gln	Pro	Met	Ser	Gly	Arg	Phe	Lys	Asp	Arg	Val	Ser	Trp
1				5					10					15	

Asp	Gly	Asn	Pro	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Asp	Ala	Ser	Ile	Leu	Leu	Trp	Lys	Leu
		20					25						30		

Gln	Phe	Asp	Asp	Asn	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Thr	Cys	Gln	Val	Lys	Asn	Pro	Pro
		35				40						45			

Asp	Val	Asp	Gly	Val	Ile	Gly	Xaa	Ile	Arg	Leu	Ser	Val	Val	His	Thr
	50					55					60				

Val	Arg	Phe	Ser	Glu	Ile	His	Phe	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ile	Gly	Ser	Ala
65					70					75					80

Cys	Ala	Leu	Met	Ile	Ile	Ile	Val	Ile	Val	Val	Val	Leu	Phe	Gln	His
			85					90						95	

Tyr	Arg	Lys	Lys	Arg	Trp	Ala	Glu	Arg	Ala	His	Lys	Val	Val	Glu	Ile
		100					105					110			

Lys	Ser	Lys	Glu	Glu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Asn	Gln	Glu	Lys	Lys	Val	Ser	Val
		115					120					125			

Tyr	Leu	Glu	Asp	Thr	Asp
	130				

<210> 206

<211> 29

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 206

Arg	Val	Ser	Trp	Asp	Gly	Asn	Pro	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Asp	Ala	Ser	Ile	Leu
1				5					10					15	

Leu	Trp	Lys	Leu	Gln	Phe	Asp	Asp	Asn	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Thr
		20						25				

<210> 207

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (9)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 207

Pro	Asp	Val	Asp	Gly	Val	Ile	Gly	Xaa	Ile	Arg	Leu	Ser	Val	Val	His
1				5					10				15		

Thr Val Arg Phe Ser Glu Ile His
20

<210> 208
<211> 28
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 208
Met Ile Ile Ile Val Ile Val Val Val Leu Phe Gln His Tyr Arg Lys
1 5 10 15

Lys Arg Trp Ala Glu Arg Ala His Lys Val Val Glu
20 25

<210> 209
<211> 7
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 209
Pro Ala Arg Gly Ala Pro Arg
1 5

<210> 210
<211> 6
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 210
Ala Arg Val Tyr Phe Lys
1 5

<210> 211
<211> 7
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 211
Thr Lys Leu Phe His Asp Lys
1 5

<210> 212
<211> 161
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 212
Pro His Ile His Pro Cys Trp Lys Glu Gly Asp Thr Val Gly Phe Leu
1 5 10 15

Leu Asp Leu Asn Glu Lys Gln Met Ile Phe Phe Leu Asn Gly Asn Gln

114

	20		25		30	
Leu	Pro	Pro	Glu	Lys	Gln	Val
	35		40		45	
Ala	Ala	Ala	Ser	Phe	Met	Ser
	50		55		60	
Ala	Lys	Pro	Phe	Lys	Tyr	Pro
	65		70		75	
Asp	Tyr	Ala	Phe	Leu	Thr	Ala
			85		90	
Arg	Arg	Leu	Ala	Leu	Lys	Gln
			100		105	
Ser	Leu	Cys	Cys	Asp	Glu	Val
			115		120	
His	Ser	Asp	Leu	Cys	Met	Asp
			130		135	
Leu	Cys	Arg	Lys	Glu	Ile	Val
			145		150	
Ser						

<210> 213
 <211> 31
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 213
 Asn Glu Lys Gln Met Ile Phe Phe Leu Asn Gly Asn Gln Leu Pro Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Glu Lys Gln Val Phe Ser Ser Thr Val Ser Gly Phe Phe Ala Ala
 20 25 30

<210> 214
 <211> 27
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 214
 Ser Tyr Gln Gln Cys Glu Phe Asn Phe Gly Ala Lys Pro Phe Lys Tyr
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Pro Ser Met Lys Phe Ser Thr Phe Asn Asp
 20 25

<210> 215
 <211> 29

115

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 215

Glu Glu Lys Ile Ile Leu Pro Arg His Arg Arg Leu Ala Leu Leu Lys
1 5 10 15

Gln Val Ser Ile Arg Glu Asn Cys Cys Ser Leu Cys Cys
20 25

<210> 216

<211> 30

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 216

Thr Gln Leu Lys Pro Cys Gly His Ser Asp Leu Cys Met Asp Cys Ala
1 5 10 15

Leu Gln Leu Glu Thr Cys Pro Leu Cys Arg Lys Glu Ile Val
20 25 30

<210> 217

<211> 8

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 217

Ala Leu Glu Lys Phe Ala Gln Thr
1 5

<210> 218

<211> 6

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 218

Gly Phe Cys Ala Gln Trp
1 5

<210> 219

<211> 8

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 219

Asp Val Ser Glu Tyr Leu Lys Ile
1 5

<210> 220

<211> 7

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 220

Gly Leu Glu Ala Arg Cys Asp

1

5

<210> 221

<211> 8

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 221

Phe Glu Ser Val Arg Cys Thr Phe

1

5

<210> 222

<211> 6

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 222

Gly Val Trp Tyr Tyr Glu

1

5

<210> 223

<211> 8

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 223

Thr Ser Gly Val Met Gln Ile Gly

1

5

<210> 224

<211> 12

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 224

Phe Leu Asn His Glu Gly Tyr Gly Ile Gly Asp Asp

1

5

10

<210> 225

<211> 7

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 225

Ala Tyr Asp Gly Cys Arg Gln

1

5

<210> 226

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 226

His Ala Ser Ala Asp Gly Gly Arg Thr Arg Gly Trp Thr Pro Thr
1 5 10 15

<210> 227

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 227

Ala Phe Asp Glu Gly Asn Lys Met Glu Leu Arg Lys Asn Thr Ile Leu
1 5 10 15

Ile Ile Tyr Tyr Ile Ser Arg
20

<210> 228

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 228

Gly Thr Arg Trp Lys Leu Phe Gln Gln Arg Phe Leu Tyr Arg Gly Asn
1 5 10 15

Arg Glu Phe Gln Asn Lys Lys Leu Ser
20 25

<210> 229

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 229

Gly Thr Ser Ala Ile Pro Val Phe Ala Ala
1 5 10

<210> 230

<211> 122

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 230

Leu Asp Phe Ile Leu Ser Ser Trp Leu Ser Thr Arg Gln Pro Met Lys
1 5 10 15

Asp Ile Lys Gly Ser Trp Thr Gly Lys Asn Arg Val Gln Asn Pro Tyr
20 25 30

Ser His Gly Asn Ile Val Lys Asn Cys Cys Glu Val Leu Cys Gly Pro
35 40 45

Leu Pro Pro Ser Val Leu Asp Arg Arg Gly Ile Leu Pro Leu Glu Glu
50 55 60

Ser Gly Ser Arg Pro Pro Ser Thr Gln Glu Thr Ser Ser Ser Leu Leu
65 70 75 80

Pro Gln Ser Pro Ala Pro Thr Glu His Leu Asn Ser Asn Glu Met Pro
85 90 95

Glu Asp Ser Ser Thr Pro Glu Glu Met Pro Pro Pro Glu Pro Pro Glu
100 105 110

Pro Pro Gln Glu Ala Ala Glu Ala Glu Lys
115 120

<210> 231

<211> 27

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 231

Lys Gly Ser Trp Thr Gly Lys Asn Arg Val Gln Asn Pro Tyr Ser His
1 5 10 15

Gly Asn Ile Val Lys Asn Cys Cys Glu Val Leu
20 25

<210> 232

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 232

Asp Arg Arg Gly Ile Leu Pro Leu Glu Glu Ser Gly Ser Arg Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

Ser Thr Gln Glu Thr Ser Ser Ser Leu
20 25

<210> 233

<211> 17

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 233

Pro Glu Asp Ser Ser Thr Pro Glu Glu Met Pro Pro Pro Glu Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

Glu

<210> 234

<211> 8

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 234

Tyr Leu Leu Gln Glu Asn Asn Leu
 1 5

<210> 235

<211> 12

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 235

Val Arg Leu Leu Gly Leu Cys Ile Ala Gln Gly His
 1 5 10

<210> 236

<211> 188

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (185)

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<400> 236

Met Arg Val Gly Arg Arg Pro Lys Ala Gln Arg Val Gln Gly Gln Asn
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 20 25 30

Gln Leu Phe Ser Lys Phe Ala Val Val Ser Ile Leu Leu Leu Leu
 35 40 45

Leu Leu Phe Asn Thr Ser Lys Lys Lys Leu Met Thr Phe Ser Leu Asp
 50 55 60

Ser Leu Leu Ser Pro Ile Ser Ile Pro Thr Ala Leu Leu Phe Gly Ser
 65 70 75 80

Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Ser His Arg Gly Tyr Gly Val Gly Ser Ala Pro
 85 90 95

Leu Lys Glu Lys Gln Met Lys Glu Leu Val Pro Pro Arg Arg Glu Cys
 100 105 110

Thr Val Gln Gly Gln Pro Trp Gln Gly Pro Ser Leu Pro Gly Pro Ala
 115 120 125

Glu Leu Gly His Arg Pro Gly Thr Arg Leu Gly Val Glu Cys Asp Gly
 130 135 140

Glu Trp Cys Pro Arg Ser Cys Phe Trp Glu Leu Leu Gly Pro Pro Tyr
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120

Leu Lys Cys Ser Gln Pro Ser Pro Ile Pro Pro Leu Asp Gly Thr Gln
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Thr Ser Ala Glu Arg Gly Arg Gly Xaa Ala Leu Lys
180 185

<210> 237

<211> 35

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 237

Pro Lys Ala Gln Arg Val Gln Gly Gln Asn Gly Asn His Ser Ser Asp
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Ser Glu Gly Ser Phe Ser Leu Leu Cys Leu Gln Leu Phe Ser Lys Phe
20 25 30

Ala Val Val
35

<210> 238

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 238

Leu Asp Ser Leu Leu Ser Pro Ile Ser Ile Pro Thr Ala Leu Leu Phe
1 5 10 15

Gly Ser Pro Pro Pro Pro
20

<210> 239

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 239

Glu Leu Val Pro Pro Arg Arg Glu Cys Thr Val Gln Gly Gln Pro Trp
1 5 10 15

Gln Gly Pro Ser Leu Pro Gly Pro
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<210> 240

<211> 25

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 240

Arg Leu Gly Val Glu Cys Asp Gly Glu Trp Cys Pro Arg Ser Cys Phe
1 5 10 15

Trp Glu Leu Leu Gly Pro Pro Tyr Leu
20 25

<210> 241
<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 241
Trp His Ile Ser Glu Pro Asn Gly Gln
1 5

<210> 242
<211> 36
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 242
Arg Pro Ser Arg Leu Arg Arg Arg Leu Lys Ala Pro Phe Ser Ala Trp
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Lys Thr Arg Leu Ala Gly Ala Lys Gly Gly Leu Ser Val Gly Asp Phe
20 25 30

Arg Lys Val Leu
35

<210> 243
<211> 53
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 243
Trp Pro Ser Gly Leu Gly Arg Thr Ser Ser Leu Arg Gly Ser Glu Ala
1 5 10 15

Gln Ser Trp Cys Ser Ser Ala Gly His Gly Pro Pro Pro Ala Leu Gly
20 25 30

Ser Pro Ala Ser Cys Gly Gly Cys Phe Ser Pro Thr Arg Ala Ser Ala
35 40 45

Pro Ala Ala Gly Gly
50

<210> 244
<211> 29
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 244
Ser Leu Arg Gly Ser Glu Ala Gln Ser Trp Cys Ser Ser Ala Gly His
1 5 10 15

Gly Pro Pro Pro Ala Leu Gly Ser Pro Ala Ser Cys Gly
20 25

<210> 245

<211> 102

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 245

Lys Pro His Leu Gly Pro Arg Gly Ser Ile Glu Pro Ser Gln Ala Ser
1 5 10 15

Ser Arg Asn Pro Gly Leu Val Thr Glu Gln Ser Cys Leu Gln Gly Pro
20 25 30

Ser Gly His Arg Ala Trp Ala Gly His His Leu Ser Glu Gly Gln Arg
35 40 45

Leu Arg Ala Gly Ala Ala Gln Gln Val Thr Ala Leu His Gln Leu Trp
50 55 60

Val Leu Pro His His Val Val Ala Ala Phe Pro Pro Pro Gly Pro Gln
65 70 75 80

Leu Gln Gln Leu Val Gly Glu Leu Ser Thr Ala Tyr Ser Lys His Val
85 90 95

Leu Arg His Ala Glu His
100

<210> 246

<211> 30

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 246

Ser Arg Asn Pro Gly Leu Val Thr Glu Gln Ser Cys Leu Gln Gly Pro
1 5 10 15

Ser Gly His Arg Ala Trp Ala Gly His His Leu Ser Glu Gly
20 25 30

<210> 247

<211> 33

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 247

Thr Ala Leu His Gln Leu Trp Val Leu Pro His His Val Val Ala Ala
1 5 10 15

Phe Pro Pro Pro Gly Pro Gln Leu Gln Gln Leu Val Gly Glu Leu Ser
20 25 30

Thr

<210> 248

<211> 37

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 248

Ala Glu Gly Leu Gln Ser Ala Ala Gly Ile Arg Ile Asp Thr Lys Ala
 1 5 10 15

Gly Pro Pro Glu Met Leu Lys Pro Leu Trp Lys Ala Ala Val Ala Pro
 20 25 30

Thr Trp Pro Cys Ser
 35

<210> 249

<211> 525

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 249

Gly Pro Ala Val Cys Gly Trp Asn Gln Asp Arg His Gln Gly Arg Thr
 1 5 10 15

Pro Arg Asp Ala Glu Ala Ser Leu Glu Ser Ser Ser Gly Pro His Met
 20 25 30

Ala Met Leu His Ala Ala Pro Pro Pro Val Gly Gln Arg Gly Trp His
 35 40 45

Val Ala Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Gly Cys Ala Val Ala Gly Leu Arg Gly
 50 55 60

Ser Tyr Leu Pro Pro Val Ala Ser Ala Pro Ser Ser His Leu Gly Pro
 65 70 75 80

Gly Ala Ala Gln Gly Arg Ala Gln Val Leu Gly Ala Trp Leu Pro Ala
 85 90 95

Gln Leu Gly Ser Pro Trp Lys Gln Arg Ala Arg Gln Gln Arg Asp Ser
 100 105 110

Cys Gln Leu Val Leu Val Glu Ser Ile Pro Gln Asp Leu Pro Ser Ala
 115 120 125

Ala Gly Ser Pro Ser Ala Gln Pro Leu Gly Gln Ala Trp Leu Gln Leu
 130 135 140

Leu Asp Thr Ala Gln Glu Ser Val His Val Ala Ser Tyr Tyr Trp Ser
 145 150 155 160

Leu Thr Gly Pro Asp Ile Gly Val Asn Asp Ser Ser Ser Gln Leu Gly
 165 170 175

Glu Ala Leu Leu Gln Lys Leu Gln Gln Leu Leu Gly Arg Asn Ile Ser
 180 185 190
 Leu Ala Val Ala Thr Ser Ser Pro Thr Leu Ala Arg Thr Ser Thr Asp
 195 200 205
 Leu Gln Val Leu Ala Ala Arg Gly Ala His Val Arg Gln Val Pro Met
 210 215 220
 Gly Arg Leu Thr Met Gly Val Leu His Ser Lys Phe Trp Val Val Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Arg His Ile Tyr Met Gly Ser Ala Asn Met Asp Trp Arg Ser Leu
 245 250 255
 Thr Gln Val Lys Glu Leu Gly Ala Val Ile Tyr Asn Cys Ser His Leu
 260 265 270
 Gly Gln Asp Leu Glu Lys Thr Phe Gln Thr Tyr Trp Val Leu Gly Val
 275 280 285
 Pro Lys Ala Val Leu Pro Lys Thr Trp Pro Gln Asn Phe Ser Ser His
 290 295 300
 Phe Asn Arg Phe Gln Pro Phe His Gly Leu Phe Asp Gly Val Pro Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Thr Ala Tyr Phe Ser Ala Ser Pro Pro Ala Leu Cys Pro Gln Gly Arg
 325 330 335
 Thr Arg Asp Leu Glu Ala Leu Leu Ala Val Met Gly Ser Ala Gln Glu
 340 345 350
 Phe Ile Tyr Ala Ser Val Met Glu Tyr Phe Pro Thr Thr Arg Phe Ser
 355 360 365
 His Pro Pro Arg Tyr Trp Pro Val Leu Asp Asn Ala Leu Arg Ala Ala
 370 375 380
 Ala Phe Gly Lys Gly Val Arg Val Arg Leu Leu Val Gly Cys Gly Leu
 385 390 395 400
 Asn Thr Asp Pro Thr Met Phe Pro Tyr Leu Arg Ser Leu Gln Ala Leu
 405 410 415
 Ser Asn Pro Ala Ala Asn Val Ser Val Asp Val Lys Val Phe Ile Val
 420 425 430
 Pro Val Gly Asn His Ser Asn Ile Pro Phe Ser Arg Val Asn His Ser
 435 440 445
 Lys Phe Met Val Thr Glu Lys Ala Ala Tyr Ile Gly Thr Ser Asn Trp
 450 455 460
 Ser Glu Asp Tyr Phe Ser Ser Thr Ala Gly Val Gly Leu Val Val Thr
 465 470 475 480

125

Gln Ser Pro Gly Ala Gln Pro Ala Gly Ala Thr Val Gln Glu Gln Leu
485 490 495

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500 505 510

Asp Gly Gln Ala Pro Gly Gln Asp Cys Val Trp Gln Gly
515 520 525

<210> 250

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 250

Gln Gly Arg Thr Pro Arg Asp Ala Glu Ala Ser Leu Glu Ser Ser Ser
1 5 10 15

Gly Pro His Met Ala Met Leu His
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<210> 251

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 251

Gly Ser Ala Gly Cys Ala Val Ala Gly Leu Arg Gly Ser Tyr Leu Pro
1 5 10 15

Pro Val Ala Ser Ala Pro Ser
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<210> 252

<211> 29

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 252

Ala Gln Gly Arg Ala Gln Val Leu Gly Ala Trp Leu Pro Ala Gln Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Ser Pro Trp Lys Gln Arg Ala Arg Gln Gln Arg Asp
20 25

<210> 253

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 253

Pro Ser Ala Ala Gly Ser Pro Ser Ala Gln Pro Leu Gly Gln Ala Trp
1 5 10 15

126

Leu Gln Leu Leu Asp
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<210> 254
<211> 26
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 254
Val Ala Ser Tyr Tyr Trp Ser Leu Thr Gly Pro Asp Ile Gly Val Asn
1 5 10 15

Asp Ser Ser Ser Gln Leu Gly Glu Ala Leu
20 25

<210> 255
<211> 25
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 255
Ser Leu Ala Val Ala Thr Ser Ser Pro Thr Leu Ala Arg Thr Ser Thr
1 5 10 15

Asp Leu Gln Val Leu Ala Ala Arg Gly
20 25

<210> 256
<211> 26
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 256
Pro Gln Asn Phe Ser Ser His Phe Asn Arg Phe Gln Pro Phe His Gly
1 5 10 15

Leu Phe Asp Gly Val Pro Thr Thr Ala Tyr
20 25

<210> 257
<211> 27
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 257
Pro Gln Gly Arg Thr Arg Asp Leu Glu Ala Leu Leu Ala Val Met Gly
1 5 10 15

Ser Ala Gln Glu Phe Ile Tyr Ala Ser Val Met
20 25

<210> 258
<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 258

Ser His Pro Pro Arg Tyr Trp Pro Val Leu Asp Asn Ala Leu Arg Ala
1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Phe Gly Lys Gly Val Arg
20

<210> 259

<211> 29

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 259

Thr Asp Pro Thr Met Phe Pro Tyr Leu Arg Ser Leu Gln Ala Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Asn Pro Ala Ala Asn Val Ser Val Asp Val Lys Val Phe
20 25

<210> 260

<211> 31

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 260

Asp Val Lys Val Phe Ile Val Pro Val Gly Asn His Ser Asn Ile Pro
1 5 10 15

Phe Ser Arg Val Asn His Ser Lys Phe Met Val Thr Glu Lys Ala
20 25 30

<210> 261

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 261

Gln Leu Arg Gln Leu Phe Glu Arg Asp Trp Ser Ser Arg Tyr Ala Val
1 5 10 15

Gly Leu Asp Gly Gln Ala Pro Gly
20

<210> 262

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 262

Lys Gln Pro Arg Gln Leu Phe Asn Ser Leu
1 5 10

<210> 263
 <211> 34
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 263
 Thr Gln Ser Thr Gly Leu Glu Ser Ser Cys Ser Glu Ala Pro Gly Leu
 1 5 10 15

Pro Leu Thr Phe Leu Val Ala Ala Thr Gln Arg Ala Leu Glu Trp Thr
 20 25 30

Gln Gly

<210> 264
 <211> 228
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 264
 Asp Thr Lys Asn Cys Gly Gln Glu Leu Ala Asn Leu Glu Lys Trp Lys
 1 5 10 15

Glu Gln Asn Arg Ala Lys Pro Val His Leu Val Pro Arg Arg Leu Gly
 20 25 30

Gly Ser Gln Ser Glu Thr Glu Val Arg Gln Lys Gln Gln Leu Gln Leu
 35 40 45

Met Gln Ser Lys Tyr Lys Gln Lys Leu Lys Arg Glu Glu Ser Val Arg
 50 55 60

Ile Lys Lys Glu Ala Glu Glu Ala Glu Leu Gln Lys Met Lys Ala Ile
 65 70 75 80

Gln Arg Glu Lys Ser Asn Lys Leu Glu Glu Lys Lys Arg Leu Gln Glu
 85 90 95

Asn Leu Arg Arg Glu Ala Phe Arg Glu His Gln Gln Tyr Lys Thr Ala
 100 105 110

Glu Phe Leu Ser Lys Leu Asn Thr Glu Ser Pro Asp Arg Ser Ala Cys
 115 120 125

Gln Ser Ala Val Cys Gly Pro Gln Ser Ser Thr Trp Ala Arg Ser Trp
 130 135 140

Ala Tyr Arg Asp Ser Leu Lys Ala Glu Glu Asn Arg Lys Leu Gln Lys
 145 150 155 160

Met Lys Asp Glu Gln His Gln Lys Ser Glu Leu Leu Glu Leu Lys Arg
 165 170 175

Gln Gln Gln Glu Gln Glu Arg Ala Lys Ile His Gln Thr Glu His Arg

129

180

185

190

Arg Val Asn Asn Ala Phe Leu Asp Arg Leu Gln Gly Lys Ser Gln Pro
195 200 205

Gly Gly Leu Glu Gln Ser Gly Gly Cys Trp Asn Met Asn Ser Gly Asn
210 215 220

Ser Trp Gly Ile
225

<210> 265

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 265

Gly Gln Glu Leu Ala Asn Leu Glu Lys Trp Lys Glu Gln Asn Arg Ala
1 5 10 15

Lys Pro Val His Leu
20

<210> 266

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 266

Arg Arg Leu Gly Gly Ser Gln Ser Glu Thr Glu Val Arg Gln Lys Gln
1 5 10 15

Gln Leu Gln Leu Met Gln Ser Lys Tyr Lys
20 25

<210> 267

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 267

Glu Glu Ala Glu Leu Gln Lys Met Lys Ala Ile Gln Arg Glu Lys Ser
1 5 10 15

Asn Lys Leu Glu Glu
20

<210> 268

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 268

His Gln Gln Tyr Lys Thr Ala Glu Phe Leu Ser Lys Leu Asn Thr Glu

130

1

5

10

15

Ser Pro Asp Arg Ser Ala
20

<210> 269

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 269

Leu Leu Glu Leu Lys Arg Gln Gln Gln Glu Gln Glu Arg Ala Lys Ile
1 5 10 15

His Gln Thr Glu His Arg Arg
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<210> 270

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 270

Leu Asp Arg Leu Gln Gly Lys Ser Gln Pro Gly Gly Leu Glu Gln Ser
1 5 10 15

Gly Gly Cys Trp Asn Met
20

<210> 271

<211> 13

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 271

Leu Phe Ser Gly Glu Cys Leu Gln Arg Leu Trp Val Arg
1 5 10

<210> 272

<211> 79

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 272

Arg His Glu Leu Val Pro Leu Val Pro Gly Leu Val Asn Ser Glu Val
1 5 10 15

His Asn Glu Asp Gly Arg Asn Gly Asp Val Ser Gln Phe Pro Tyr Val
20 25 30

Glu Phe Thr Gly Arg Asp Ser Val Thr Cys Pro Thr Cys Gln Gly Thr
35 40 45

Gly Arg Ile Pro Arg Gly Gln Glu Asn Gln Leu Val Ala Leu Ile Pro

131

50

55

60

Tyr Ser Asp Gln Arg Leu Arg Pro Arg Arg Thr Lys Leu Tyr Val
65 70 75

<210> 273

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 273

Pro Gly Leu Val Asn Ser Glu Val His Asn Glu Asp Gly Arg Asn Gly
1 5 10 15

Asp Val Ser Gln Phe Pro Tyr
20

<210> 274

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 274

Thr Cys Pro Thr Cys Gln Gly Thr Gly Arg Ile Pro Arg Gly Gln Glu
1 5 10 15

Asn Gln Leu Val Ala Leu Ile Pro Tyr Ser
20 25

<210> 275

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 275

Ala Leu Ser Thr Glu Thr Arg Thr Pro Asp
1 5 10

INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13bis)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page <u>131</u> , line <u>N/A</u>	
B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of depositary institution <u>American Type Culture Collection</u>	
Address of depositary institution <i>(including postal code and country)</i> <u>10801 University Boulevard</u> <u>Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209</u> <u>United States of America</u>	
Date of deposit <u>January 6, 1998</u>	Accession Number <u>209568</u>
C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS <i>(leave blank if not applicable)</i> This information is continued on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE <i>(if the indications are not for all designated States)</i>	
EUROPE In respect to those designations in which a European Patent is sought a sample of the deposited microorganism will be made available until the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent or until the date on which application has been refused or withdrawn or is deemed to be withdrawn, only by the issue of such a sample to an expert nominated by the person requesting the sample (Rule 28 (4) EPC).	
E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS <i>(leave blank if not applicable)</i>	
The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later <i>(specify the general nature of the indications e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")</i>	

<div style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">For receiving Office use only</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; min-height: 40px;"> Authorized officer </div>	<div style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">For International Bureau use only</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on: </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; min-height: 40px;"> Authorized officer </div>
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INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13bis)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page <u>136</u> , line <u>N/A</u>	
B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of depositary institution <u>American Type Culture Collection</u>	
Address of depositary institution <i>(including postal code and country)</i> <u>10801 University Boulevard</u> <u>Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209</u> <u>United States of America</u>	
Date of deposit <u>January 14, 1998</u>	Accession Number <u>209580</u>
C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS <i>(leave blank if not applicable)</i> This information is continued on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE <i>(if the indications are not for all designated States)</i>	
EUROPE In respect to those designations in which a European Patent is sought a sample of the deposited microorganism will be made available until the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent or until the date on which application has been refused or withdrawn or is deemed to be withdrawn, only by the issue of such a sample to an expert nominated by the person requesting the sample (Rule 28 (4) EPC).	
E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS <i>(leave blank if not applicable)</i>	
The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later <i>(specify the general nature of the indications e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")</i>	

<div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">For receiving Office use only</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> Authorized officer </div>	<div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">For International Bureau use only</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on: </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> Authorized officer </div>
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CANADA

The applicant requests that, until either a Canadian patent has been issued on the basis of an application or the application has been refused, or is abandoned and no longer subject to reinstatement, or is withdrawn, the Commissioner of Patents only authorizes the furnishing of a sample of the deposited biological material referred to in the application to an independent expert nominated by the Commissioner, the applicant must, by a written statement, inform the International Bureau accordingly before completion of technical preparations for publication of the international application.

NORWAY

The applicant hereby requests that the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the Norwegian Patent Office), or has been finally decided upon by the Norwegian Patent Office without having been laid open inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art. The request to this effect shall be filed by the applicant with the Norwegian Patent Office not later than at the time when the application is made available to the public under Sections 22 and 33(3) of the Norwegian Patents Act. If such a request has been filed by the applicant, any request made by a third party for the furnishing of a sample shall indicate the expert to be used. That expert may be any person entered on the list of recognized experts drawn up by the Norwegian Patent Office or any person approved by the applicant in the individual case.

AUSTRALIA

The applicant hereby gives notice that the furnishing of a sample of a microorganism shall only be effected prior to the grant of a patent, or prior to the lapsing, refusal or withdrawal of the application, to a person who is a skilled addressee without an interest in the invention (Regulation 3.25(3) of the Australian Patents Regulations).

FINLAND

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the National Board of Patents and Regulations), or has been finally decided upon by the National Board of Patents and Registration without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art.

UNITED KINGDOM

The applicant hereby requests that the furnishing of a sample of a microorganism shall only be made available to an expert. The request to this effect must be filed by the applicant with the International Bureau before the completion of the technical preparations for the international publication of the application.

Page 2

DENMARK

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the Danish Patent Office), or has been finally decided upon by the Danish Patent office without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art. The request to this effect shall be filed by the applicant with the Danish Patent Office not later than at the time when the application is made available to the public under Sections 22 and 33(3) of the Danish Patents Act. If such a request has been filed by the applicant, any request made by a third party for the furnishing of a sample shall indicate the expert to be used. That expert may be any person entered on a list of recognized experts drawn up by the Danish Patent Office or any person by the applicant in the individual case.

SWEDEN

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the Swedish Patent Office), or has been finally decided upon by the Swedish Patent Office without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art. The request to this effect shall be filed by the applicant with the International Bureau before the expiration of 16 months from the priority date (preferably on the Form PCT/RO/134 reproduced in annex Z of Volume I of the PCT Applicant's Guide). If such a request has been filed by the applicant any request made by a third party for the furnishing of a sample shall indicate the expert to be used. That expert may be any person entered on a list of recognized experts drawn up by the Swedish Patent Office or any person approved by a applicant in the individual case.

NETHERLANDS

The applicant hereby requests that until the date of a grant of a Netherlands patent or until the date on which the application is refused or withdrawn or lapsed, the microorganism shall be made available as provided in the 31F(1) of the Patent Rules only by the issue of a sample to an expert. The request to this effect must be furnished by the applicant with the Netherlands Industrial Property Office before the date on which the application is made available to the public under Section 22C or Section 25 of the Patents Act of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, whichever of the two dates occurs earlier.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US99/01621

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC(6) :C07H 21/04; C12N 5/00 US CL :536/23.5; 435/69.1, 320.1, 325 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) U.S. : 536/23.5; 435/69.1, 320.1, 325		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) GenBank and EMBL nucleic acid databases		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X - Y	Database GenBank on MPSRCH, University of Edinburgh (UK), H14669, HILLIER et al. 'ym19c05.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 48536 5'.' 27 June 1995, compare with SEQ ID No. 11.	1-3, 5-7, 9, 10 ----- 4, 8, 14, 15, 21
X - Y	Database GenBank on MPSRCH, University of Edinburgh (UK), T62872, HILLIER et al. 'yc03d01.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 79585 3'.' 16 February 1995, compare with SEQ ID No. 11.	1-3, 5-7, 9, 10 ----- 4, 8, 14, 15, 21
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* *A* *E* *L* *O* *P*	Special categories of cited documents: document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance earlier document published on or after the international filing date document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art *g* document member of the same patent family
Date of the actual completion of the international search 11 MAY 1999		Date of mailing of the international search report 03 JUN 1999
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230		Authorized officer <i>B. Lawrence</i> BRUCE CAMPBELL Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X - Y	Database GenBank on MPSRCH, University of Edinburgh (UK), W73797, HILLIER et al. 'zd52b10.s1 Soares fetal heart NbHH19W Homo sapiens cDNA clone 344251 3' similar to contains element OFR repetitive element; mRNA sequence.' 16 October 1996, compare with SEQ ID No. 12.	1-3, 5-7, 9, 10 ----- 4, 8, 14, 15, 21
X - Y	Database GenBank on MPSRCH, University of Edinburgh (UK), H70023, HILLIER et al. 'yr89g08.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 212510 5'.' 24 October 1995, compare with SEQ ID No. 13.	1-3, 5-7, 9, 10 ----- 4, 8, 14, 15, 21
X - Y	Database GenBank on MPSRCH, University of Edinburgh (UK), M58266, DELASSUS et al. 'Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 nef gene, complete cds.' 28 January 1991, compare with SEQ ID No. 14.	1-3, 5-7, 9, 10 ----- 4, 8, 14, 15, 21
X - Y	Database GenBank on MPSRCH, University of Edinburgh (UK), T64900, HILLIER et al. 'yd10c12.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 66742 3'.' 07 March 1995, compare with SEQ ID No. 15.	1-3, 5-7, 9, 10 ----- 4, 8, 14, 15, 21
X - Y	Database GenBank on MPSRCH, University of Edinburgh (UK), AA243811, HILLIER et al. 'zr67d07.r1 Soares NhHMPu S1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 668461 5' similar to TR:G309074 19.5; mRNA sequence.' 07 March 1997, compare with SEQ ID No. 16.	1-3, 5-7, 9, 10 ----- 4, 8, 14, 15, 21
X - Y	Databse GenBank on MPSRCH, University of Edinburgh (UK), T92561, HILLIER et al. 'ye22c08.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 118478 s'.' 22 March 1995, compare with SEQ ID No. 17.	1-3, 5-7, 9, 10 ----- 4, 8, 14, 15, 21
X - Y	Database GenBank on MPSRCH, University of Edinburgh (UK), N66104, HILLIER et al. 'yy65e04.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 278430 3'.' 08 March 1996, compare with SEQ ID No. 18.	1-3, 5-7, 9, 10 ----- 4, 8, 14, 15, 21
X - Y	Database GenBank on MPSRCH, University of Edinburgh (UK), T08358, ADAMS et al. 'EST06249 Homo sapiens cDNA clone HIBBD11 5' end.' 03 August 1993, compare with SEQ ID No. 18.	1-3, 5-7, 9, 10 ----- 4, 8, 14, 15, 21
X - Y	Database GenBank on MPSRCH, University of Edinburgh (UK), Z63897, CROSS et al. 'H. sapiens CpG island DNA genomic MseI fragment, clone 92c6, reverse read cpg92c6.r1a.' 22 October 1995, compare with SEQ ID No. 19.	1-3, 5-7, 9, 10 ----- 4, 8, 14, 15, 21
X - Y	Database GenBank on MPSRCH, University of Edinburgh (UK), U09632, GERSZTEN et al. 'Xenopus laevis thrombin receptor mRNA, complete cds.' 29 May 1994, compare with SEQ ID No. 20.	1-3, 5-7, 9, 10 ----- 4, 8, 14, 15, 21

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/01621

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	VENTER et al. Genome sequence analysis: scientific objectives and practical strategies. Trends in Biotechnology. January/February 1992, Vol. 10, pages 8-11, see entire document.	1-10, 14, 15, 21
Y	CHARNOCK-JONES et al. Extension of incomplete cDNAs (ESTs) by biotin/streptavidin-mediated walking using the polymerase chain reaction. Journal of Biotechnology. 1994, Vol. 35, pages 205-215, see entire document.	1-10, 14, 15, 21

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Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1-10, 14, 15 and 21; with respect to SEQ ID Nos: 11-20

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

Group I:

Claims 1-10, 14, 15, and 21 drawn to a polynucleotide(s), vector(s) containing the polynucleotide, host cells containing the vector(s) which are SEQ ID NO: X or a polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide Y or a cDNA in the material deposited with American Type Culture Collection with accession number Z wherein the cDNA in Z hybridizes to X. Additionally Group I contains the first method making the cells (claim 14) containing the vector(s) containing the polynucleotide(s) and the first method of use of the cells (claim 15) to make a product. There appear to be a total of 67 polynucleotide sequences of which the first ten (10) are selected for examination and therefore, there are fifteen (15) remaining additional groups of four (4) polynucleotide sequences.

Group II:

Claims 11, 12, 16, and 23 drawn to polypeptides and/or fragments thereof with the amino acid sequence defined by SEQ ID NO: Y as found in the material deposited with the American Type Culture Collection with accession number Z. There appear to be a total of 67 polypeptide sequences and therefore 66 additional species of proteins.

Group III:

Claim 13, drawn to an antibody and/or fragments thereof that bind to a polypeptide with the amino acid sequence defined by SEQ ID NO: Y as found in the material deposited with the American Type Culture Collection with accession number Z. There appear to be a total of 67 antibodies that correspond to the SEQ ID NOs: for the "Y" and "Z" sequences and therefore 66 additional species of proteins.

Group IV:

Claim 17, drawn to a process of preventing, treating, or ameliorating a medical condition by administering a polypeptide or a polynucleotide which a second/alternative process of use of the second product and of an alternative process of use of the first claimed product in Group I.

In Group IV, and where additional fees are paid, the claims are searched only insofar as they are applicable to the selected polypeptide and its corresponding SEQ ID NO: as the first species as directed to a process practiced using a polypeptide. The second species is the practice of the process using a polynucleotide. In each instance, the same selected polypeptide as for the first species of Group II and for the first 10 polynucleotide sequences for Group I would be examined. Applicant may elect to pay additional fees for each additional of the 66 different polypeptide species beyond the first one (1) polypeptide and/or the first 10 polynucleotides as set forth in the above paragraphs directed to Group I and II.

Group V:

Claim 18, drawn to a method of diagnosis of a pathological condition an another alternative process of use of the first claimed product in Group I. Additionally Group V contains indica that there are a total of 67 polynucleotide sequences and therefore, fifteen (15) additional groups of four (4) polynucleotide sequences beyond the first ten (10) sequences.

Group VI:

Claim 19, drawn to a method of diagnosis of a pathological condition an another alternative process of use of the polypeptide. There appear to be a total of 67 polypeptide sequences and therefore 66 additional species of proteins.

Group VII:

Claim 20, drawn to a method of identification of a binding partner for a polypeptide. There appear to be a total of 67 polypeptide sequences and therefore 66 additional species of proteins.

Group VIII:

Claim 22, drawn to a method of identification of function of a protein is another alternative process of use of the product in Group I. Additionally Group V contains indica that there are a total of 67 polynucleotide sequences and therefore, fifteen (15) additional groups of four (4) polynucleotide sequences beyond the first ten (10) sequences.

The inventions listed as Groups I through VIII do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons.

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Claims of Group I are drawn to nucleotides, nucleotide constructs, and/or methods requiring the use of nucleotides or nucleotide constructs that contain more than ten individual, independent, and distinct nucleotide sequences in alternative form. Accordingly, these claims are subject to lack of unity as outlined in 1192 O.G. 68 (19 November 1996).

For Group I, the first ten (10) of the individual polynucleotide sequences designated as "X" by SEQ ID NO: as set forth in the application (see for example page 29+ and/or the SEQUENCE LISTING) are included for search. The corresponding SEQ ID NO: for "Y" and "Z" for each selected "X" should also be noted. The search of the no more than ten sequences may include the complements of the selected sequences and, where appropriate, may include subsequences within the selected sequences (e.g., oligomeric probes and/or primers).

In Group IV (as directed to the species which are polynucleotides) should applicant pay the additional fee for the second appearing species in Group IV which are polynucleotides, first ten (10) of the individual polynucleotide sequences designated as "X" by SEQ ID NO: as set forth in the application (see for example page 29+ and/or the SEQUENCE LISTING) are included for search of Group IV should the fees for Group IV be paid. This is also applied to Groups V and VIII. The corresponding SEQ ID NO: for "Y" and "Z" for each selected "X" should also be noted. The search of the no more than ten sequences may include the complements of the selected sequences and, where appropriate, may include subsequences within the selected sequences (e.g., oligomeric probes and/or primers).

Where Applicant may elect to pay additional fees for a search of sequences beyond the initial ten (10) polynucleotide sequences, and in accordance with 1192 O.G. 68 (19 November 1996), applicant may select additional groups of polynucleotides consisting of four (4) sequences beyond the initial ten (10) sequences for Group I which would then be searched with Group I upon payment of the requisite fees for the requisite Groups beyond Group I.

As to the polypeptides of Groups II, III, IV (as directed to a species which is a polypeptide), VI, and VII each is a distinct and different protein. Should additional fees for the above indicated Groups be paid, the first amino acid sequence identified from the SEQUENCE LISTING by applicant would be searched with the additional group for which the additional search fees were paid.

Applicant may select additional proteins and or antibodies to be searched by specifying the appropriate SEQ ID NOs and payment of the requisite additional fees for each single additional particular species that are selected beyond the one (1) protein identified by SEQ ID NO:.

The SEQ ID NOs in Group I define, absent evidence to the contrary, structurally distinct and different proteins. Each of which and absent factual evidence to the contrary, are directed to genes encoding distinct and different proteins and are therefore distinct and different genes and appear to map to different chromosomes.

As to the protein of Group II and the antibody of Group III, each is distinct and different for the reasons indicated in the preceding paragraph and because the proteins have distinct and different chemical, physical, and biological properties from that of DNA/polynucleotides/vectors and cells containing same.

Groups IV through VIII are directed to alternative processes of use of the Group I and II compositions where Group I contains in claims 14 and 15, the first claimed method of making the polynucleotide and the first claimed process of use of the cells containing the vector which contains the polynucleotides.